April 5, 1759

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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

On Friday laſt arrived here the Letter of Marque Ship King George, Captain Dingee, in ſix Weeks from Liverpool, by whom we have the following Advices.

PETERSBURGH, Dec. 10.

WE have advice, that the greateſt part of fifty ſail of veſſels, with proviſions for the army, have been ſhipwrecked. The tempeſt was ſo high, that at Suſterbeck it broke the dikes, by which the mint, and the edifice built for the manufacture of arms, are totally deſtroyed, and the loſs is eſtimated at ſome millions of rubles. Her imperial majeſty is ſo charmed with the choice made of Prince Charles of Poland and Saxony, that it is thought ſhe will deſiſt from all her pretenſions and demands on the dutchy of Courland.

Naples, Dec. 12. The King of Spain was ſo ill at the departure of a courier who arrived yeſterday from Madrid, that we expect every day to hear the news of his death. Public prayers are put up in all our churches for his recovery, though we have but faint hopes of it: Even the court depend ſo little upon it, that they have juſt ordered the fleet to be kept in readineſs to carry over their Majeſties to Spain. All our regiments, Neapolitans, Sicilians and Spaniards, are all complete, and our fortreſſes are provided with good garriſons. In caſe of his Catholic Majeſty's death, we ſhall ſoon ſee a change in the ſyſtem of the Spaniſh Monarchy, and perhaps alſo in the affairs of Italy, where we wiſh, however, for a continuance of peace.

Olmutz, Dec. 18. We hear that the Pruſſian troops under General Fouquet are aſſembling with great diligence on the frontiers; and General de Ville, fearing to be intercepted or ſurprized, has thrown a numerous garriſon into Troppau, and retreated to Gietz, a few leagues on this ſide of that place. We are apprehenſive that the enemy have a deſign upon Troppau and Teſchen; and that after clearing all before them in Sileſia, they will make their way into Hungary, where the malecontents and proteſtants ſeem but too well diſpoſed to receive them in a friendly manner. However, while we are maſters of the paſs at Jabluncka, we hope to be able to keep the enemy out of that kingdom.

Berlin, Dec. 26. The king has appropriated four millions of crowns for a general cloathing of his troops, on the ſame footing as that of the year 1756, and it is computed that his Majeſty will open the campaign with two hundred thouſand men, garriſons included.

Hanover, Dec. 23. Prince Ferdinand is repairing the fortifications of Munſter with the utmoſt diligence.

Stockholm, Dec. 20. The Pruſſian party prevails here more and more; and it is ſaid that, unleſs our allies grant us ſubſidies for the ſupport of the war, a treaty of peace will be concluded between this court and that of Pruſſia.

Dreſden, Jan. 5. Such prodigious numbers of Deſerters, and others, have offered themſelves for the ſervice of the King of Pruſſia, ſince the retreat of the army of Count Daun, and that of the Empire, that the Pruſſian officers now pick and chuſe their men. All proteſtants, able to bear arms, are taken without exception; but no catholicks, except they are ſtrong active young fellows; many hundreds of them having been refuſed.

Hague, Jan. 10. 'Tis ſaid that the proteſtant princes of Germany, who have refuſed to ſign the ban of the Empire againſt the King of Pruſſia, and the Elector of Hanover, will ſend no more troops to the army of the Empire.

Hague, Jan. 16. On Friday the 12th inſt. late at night, died here, greatly lamented, Her Royal Highneſs Anne, Princeſs Royal of England, Princeſs Dowager of Orange and Naſſau, and Governante of the United Provinces, in the minority of the preſent Stadtholder.

The morning after her Royal Highneſs's deceaſe, the States-General and the States of Holland were extraordinarily aſſembled, and upon notification of this event being made to them, they proceeded to confirm the regulations that had been made for the minority of the Stadtholder; and his Highneſs Prince Lewis of Brunſwick was invited to aſſiſt in the aſſembly of Holland, where he was received and ſeated with all reſpect poſſible, and took the oaths, as repreſenting the Captain-General of the Union. After which his Highneſs communicated to the Aſſembly, the act of her Royal Highneſs, by which he was appointed guardian of her children; and that in conſequence of it he had taken care of their perſons, and would provide for every thing belonging to them. This ceremony being over, Prince Lewis was likewiſe invited to the aſſembly of the States-General. A Reſolution was prepared and taken by their High Mightineſſes, wherein they acknowledge and agree to the reſolution of Holland relative to Prince Lewis's repreſenting the Captain-General. Every thing paſſed with great order and tranquility, and to the ſatisfaction of the people.

In the evening the different colleges of government made formal deputations to the Prince of Orange and Princeſs Caroline, who were aſſiſted by Prince Lewis as their guardian and repreſentative, and who anſwered, in their preſence, for them both.

Breſlau, Jan. 8. The garriſon of this town conſiſts of about 9000 men. The Margrave Charles, and the hereditary Prince of Heſſe, are here.

All the Pruſſian officers taken before and after the affair of Hoch-Kirchen, are now actually exchanged, and there remains ſtill a large number of Auſtrian priſoners at Berlin and elſewhere.

Every thing, it is ſaid, is quiet on the frontiers here, and in Saxony, the out-poſts of both ſides having come to an agreement not to harraſs one another during the winter, by which the lives of many ſoldiers will be ſaved, and the country ſpared.

Yeſterday we had an account that Major-General Meyer, an excellent partiſan, had died in Saxony of the Hungarian fever. The army will have a great loſs in him.

It is the general opinion that the army will be quite compleat in a very ſhort time, his Pruſſian Majeſty having taken early precautions for that purpoſe.

Peterſburgh, Dec. 9. The ambaſſadors of Vienna and Verſailles are very uneaſy at the gracious reception which Mr. Keith, the Engliſh miniſter, hath for ſome time received at court; eſpecially from Count Woronzoff, who within theſe few days hath been declared High Chancellor.

The uneaſineſs of their Excellencies was the greater, as M. Woronzoff did not uſually look with a good eye on the miniſter of England. A change ſo ſudden, made them ſuſpect ſome alteration in the ſyſtem of the court. They had the more ground for this ſuſpicion, as General Fermor had done nothing in favour of the Allies, ſince the affair of Cuſtrin. Nevertheleſs as the High Chancellor has given thoſe ambaſſadors poſitive aſſurances, that her Imperial Czarian Majeſty will inviolably adhere to her engagements, and aſſured them that General Fermor ſhall be recalled, to give an acount of his conduct; we dare not venture to aſſert that a change will be made in the manner of thinking at court, unleſs the Grand Duke's party ſhould gain the aſcendant, and France again fail, as ſhe hath often done, to pay the arrears that are owing.

Warburg, Dec. 26. Almoſt this whole country is delivered from the French: But we have the grief to be loaded in our turn with contributions, ſo enormous (as if it were by way of repriſals for the hardſhips the Heſſians have been made to ſuffer) that if Heaven doth not take pity on us, and turn the minds of the powers at war towards peace, which ſo many innocent victims aſpire after, it will ſoon be all over with us, we ſhall be ruined paſt remedy.

Vienna, Jan. 3. The Emperor, who has been indiſpoſed for ſome days, is much better. The recruiting our army is carried on with great ſucceſs. It is not to be wondered at that extraordinary meaſures are taken to augment our forces, as it is no longer ſecret that our court will have occaſion for them in Italy, the King of Sardinia having agreed to accept of a ſubſidy from England, joined with the expectation of the King of Spain's approaching death, the Imperial claims to the dutchy of Parma and Placentia will be revived. By the return of an expreſs ſent to our miniſter reſiding at the Court of Naples, we ſhall, perhaps, be informed of the motives for the extraordinary military preparations carrying on by the King of Sardinia.

Berlin, Jan. 9. The laſt advices from Pomerania, are, that General Dohna, after driving the Auſtrians out of Saxony, returned with his army in order to act againſt the Swedes. The firſt inſt. he appeared before Damgarten, which, after ſome hours reſiſtance, the commandant delivered up, obtaining the liberty of retiring with his garriſon with all the honours of war, upon conditions not to ſerve againſt the king or his allies for one year. After the taking of Damgarten, our army purſued its march, and the garriſon of Tribbeſes, together with the ſuccours deſtined for Damgarten, retired with precipitation. Our army advancing very faſt, became maſters of Richtenberg, Grimme, and Gripſwalde, near which laſt place the Swedes had a camp, but retreated from it under the cannon of Stralſund. Thus General Dohna, within the ſpace of ſix days, has conquered the greateſt part of Swediſh Pomerania, and obliged the enemy, with an army ſuperior to his own, to ſeek protection from the cannon of a fortreſs, which he is going to beſiege in form, in conjunction with General de Manteuffel, who has lately joined him.

Magdeburgh, Jan. 8. The recruiting our troops is carried on with ſuch ſucceſs, not only thro' all the King's dominions, but likewiſe the territories of the Electorate of Saxony, that it is thought all the regiments in his Majeſty's ſervice will be completed in the beginning of the next month; it is alſo aſſerted, that his Majeſty will have 40,000 more troops in his ſervice this year than he had the laſt campaign.

Hamburgh, Jan. 2. All the troops of Mecklenburg are retired to Schwerin; they are about 1500 in number, and ſeem full of reſolution; but the people are nevertheleſs uneaſy for the conſequences. The Duke of Mecklenburg is gone to take ſhelter at Lubeck, where the people are not without their fears of a viſit from the Pruſſians on his account. They are under the ſame fears at Hamburgh, where the Pruſſians might ſoon take poſt, as the French have done at Cologn and Franckfort. It is ſaid the King of Pruſſia has aſſured the court of Denmark, that his troops will not moleſt the territories in Mecklenburg belonging to the ſubjects of Denmark.

Hamburgh, Jan. 4. It is ſaid that the Duke of Mecklenbourg has concluded a convention with Count Dohna, whereby it is agreed, that the Pruſſian troops ſhall not attack the city of Schwerin.

Jan. 12. According to the laſt advices from Sileſia, the king of Pruſſia is gone from Breſlau, but what rout he has taken is not known.

Purſuant to a convention concluded between Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick and Marſhal Contades, in the letters from Munſter of the 10th inſtant, the country of la Marck is to be henceforth looked upon as a neutral country, and the troops of both parties will be forbid to ſet footing in it.

The King of Pruſſia is preparing to make the moſt vigorous efforts on all ſides early in the ſpring, for which purpoſe, among other regulations, he has publiſhed a general pardon for all deſerters that rejoin their reſpective corps within a month's time.

Hanover, Dec. 29. Orders are given to eſtabliſh ſeveral hoſpitals on our frontiers, well provided with every thing; from the preparations that are making for a vigorous campaign, in order to accelerate the concluſion of a peace, there is reaſon to fear that much blood will be ſpilt, and many lives loſt.

Head Quarters at Munſter, Jan. 17. Yeſterday morning Prince Ferdinand, attended only by one Aid de Camp, ſet out for Dulmen, with an intention, as it is thought, of viſiting ſome part of the chain of poſts, which his Majeſty's troops form upon the right, extending from Stadloen to Ham. His Highneſs is expected back here by to-morrow or Friday at fartheſt. It is ſaid, that the King of Pruſſia has given orders for raiſing a battalion of light troops, which are to ſerve in this army, and to be called Les Volontaires de Pruſſe. We hear that the Palatine troops, which ſerved in the army of M. de Contades, have received orders to return home.

Hague, Jan. 23. The province of Utrecht has ſent a deputation to condole with their Highneſſes the Prince of Orange and the Princeſs Caroline, and to receive the oath from Prince Lewis of Brunſwick, as the repreſentative of the Captain General. It is ſuppoſed the other provinces will ſoon follow their example.

Zittau, Dec. 30. The names of the Circles of Saxony which are to furniſh 12000 recruits, demanded by the King of Pruſſia, and the number to be furniſhed by each, are as follows: Upper Luſatia 806 men; Lower Luſatia 495; the Circle of Merſebourg 315; thoſe of Naumbourg and Zeitz 315; that of Miſma 2882; that of Leipſick, not including the town, 1816; that of Ertzeburg 2541; that of Thuringia 1074; Voigtland 624; the Circle of Neuſtadt 351; the Electoral Circle 631; and the county of Manſfeld 150.

Schreek, Jan. 6. Yeſterday there paſſed by this town two large veſſels, laden with 28 pieces of cannon, and 5000 muſkets, taken out of the arſenal at Caſſel, and which the French are ſending to Straſbourg.

Dreſden, Jan. 7. The lower claſs of people were a few days ago in no ſmall emotion at the ſight of ſeveral waggons loaded with coils of pitched rope, ſent by the Pruſſian governor toward the ſuburb of Ooſter, imagining that a new fire was to be kindled in ſome part of the ſuburbs; they followed the waggons, and were not eaſy till they ſaw long poles fixed in the ground, at proper diſtances, at the tops of which thoſe combuſtibles were to ſerve as ſignals to the troops quartered at Pirna and Freyberg, in caſe the Auſtrians ſhould make a ſudden attempt upon this city.

Jan. 8. As the Auſtrian huſſars appear in our neighbourhood, and the ſuburbs being burnt might facilitate ſome enterprize, the commander has ordered the inhabitants to give the keys of their houſes to the ſoldiers that lodge with them, or leave their doors open in the night time, that they may be ready to defend themſelves on the firſt alarm.

Recruits are raiſing as faſt as poſſible in the towns and country, for the Pruſſian ſervice, in order to complete the number demanded againſt the month of March; no regard is paid to ſtature, ſtrength, or health of the recruits.

Dreſden, Jan. 12. The recruits that are now enrolling in Pruſſia, are ordered to the different garriſons of that kingdom, where they are to remain in lieu of the veterans, who are all to be drawn out into action in the ſpring.

Stettin, Jan. 9. Major General Platen, who was quartered at Rantzin with a ſquadron of his regiment, and two companies of grenadiers, having ſuddenly marched to Schladow with part of theſe troops, ſurprized there a Swediſh detachment, who after a ſlight reſiſtance were obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war. This detachment conſiſted of 50 men, including five officers. The troops we had in the iſle of Uſedom, croſſed the Peene on the 2d inſtant over the ice, and drove the enemy from the town of Wolgaſt, in which they found a good magazine, with two field pieces. Yeſterday two ſubalterns, a drummer, and 31 Swediſh ſoldiers, made priſoners near Stolpen, were brought into this city.

Vienna, Jan. 10. The movements of the Pruſſians occaſion frequent conferences among the cabinet miniſters and generals. According to the laſt accounts, four thouſand of the enemy's troops had entered Thuringia; at the ſame time their forces abound in Saxony, increaſe in Voigtland, and are already ſo numerous on the frontiers of Franconia, that we apprehend they will be bold enough to puſh on to the banks of the Mayne. Wherefore the court would not delay diſpatching orders to the troops of the Empire, to hold themſelves in readineſs to aſſemble in a body in caſe of need.

It is yet uncertain whether the Prince of Deux Ponts will continue in the command of the army of the Empire. If he reſigns it, it is probable he will be ſucceeded by the Duke of Wirtemburg, who, in ſuch a caſe, would increaſe that army with 9000 of his own troops.

Marſhal Daun, who will ſet out for Bohemia a few weeks ſooner than we expected, has viſited the fortifications of this city. We are told that General Laudon, who commands the chain of troops on the frontiers of Saxony and Luſatia, has intercepted a great convoy of proviſions. The Ruſſian Generals have promiſed to open the campaign earlier this year than they did the laſt.

Bamberg, Jan. 10. It is inferred from the ſeveral movements made within theſe few days by the Pruſſian troops in Voigtland, and on the frontiers of Franconia, that General Iſenplitz, their commander, intends to penetrate into the ſaid circle, and make war there all the winter.

Lipſtadt, Jan. 16. The body of Pruſſian troops, under the command of the Prince of Holſtein Gottorp, employed in the army of the allies, increaſes daily, and will be farther reinforced by a regiment actually raiſing, which is to be called the volunteers of Pruſſia.

Upon advice that the French begin to be in motion along the Roehr, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick has

[*For more News, ſee the fourth Page.*]

following account, viz. that the late conſpiracy to deſtroy the King is happily found out, four or five noblemen, with all their families, are taken up and cloſe confined; amongſt thoſe there are two undergoing the torture, one of whom, of the firſt rank, and all of his name are ſeized, with about two hundred others. It is ſaid above 8000 are concerned in the plot, and that the Jeſuit Convent has been ſearched, and a great many of them are alſo taken up, who had arms found about them. It is alſo ſaid, that if the King had died, their intention was next to maſſacre the whole council who were not of their party.

It is reported by ſome captains of ſhips lately arrived from Genoa, that the King of Sardinia has ordered his troops to be compleated by next ſpring, and that it was ſaid he would ſoon make a claim of ſome territories in poſſeſſion of a neighbouring power, which will not be agreeable either to the houſe of Auſtria or that of Bourbon.

Jan. 20. According to our letters from Dreſden, prodigious preparations are making throughout the electorate of Saxony for the early opening of the campaign, and the fortifications of Pirna and Sonenſtein, which were demoliſhed by the Auſtrians, are repairing with great diligence.

Letters from Vienna of the 27th paſt ſay, that the Prince de Urſel, and the Duke de Kinſki were arrived there, and that beſides 30,000 Croats and Sclavonians that are to join the army next ſpring, the Greeks ſettled in Hungary have offered to furniſh 40,000 men, and likewiſe that the Hungarian regiments are to be augmented with 10,000 men.

An offenſive and defenſive treaty of alliance, between his Britannick Majeſty and the Kings of Pruſſia and Sardinia, is ſaid to be negociating, by which the latter is to employ 50,000 men.

It is now generally believed that a large body of Engliſh troops will be ſent into the Mediterranean, where ſome grand affair will be put in execution, in conjunction with the forces of his Sardinian Majeſty.

Jan. 23. They write from different parts of Germany, that the King of Pruſſia has 150,000 men now ready to take the field.

The laſt letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that an order was iſſued there, prohibiting the exportation of all ſorts of ſwords, cutlaſſes, hatchets, axes, and all kind of ſharp tools or weapons to any part of America, except the places belonging to the crown of Denmark.

The French, in a pamphlet lately publiſhed at Paris, intituled, *Engliſh Depredations on the French Coaſt conſider'd*; acknowledge that they loſt by the ſeveral Deſcents made in that bloody affair of St. Cas (as they term it) 3872 men, beſides wounded.

Jan. 25. By a letter from Stettin of the 6th inſtant we hear, that after General Count Dohna, with the troops under his command, had paſſed the river Rekintz, and forced Damgarten to ſurrender, the Swedes, from all parts, made a precipitate retreat towards Stralſund; that Major General Dierike, with a Detachment, was ſent after them, who took eleven officers and 300 private men priſoners of war, and cut off the communication of Anclam and Demmin from Stralſund; that thoſe garriſons will be forced to ſurrender in a ſhort time; and that General Dohna had fixed his head quarters at Gripſwalde, where, and at Grim, the Pruſſians found a great quantity of forage and proviſions.

Some letters from Italy bring an account, that the King of Sardinia had given expreſs orders to his reſpective officers to have their regiments complete by the beginning of March next; and that it was conjectured that his Sardinian Majeſty would ſoon lay claim to ſome part of the Milaneſe.

By the Holland mail, which arrived here yeſterday, there is an account, that three Swediſh men of war are loſt on the coaſt of Africa, and all the people periſhed except 435, who were made ſlaves by the Saleines. Theſe men of war had been cruizing in the Mediterranean for the protection of their trade.

We learn from Vienna, that a courier was arrived there from Italy, with an account that the troops of the King of Sardinia were in motion, and that 10,000 Auſtrians had received orders to march immediately for that country, to oppoſe their deſigns.

We hear that a new convention betweeen his Majeſty and the King of Pruſſia was concluded and ſigned at London on the 7th of laſt month.

And that a new treaty between his Majeſty and the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel was concluded and ſigned at London on Friday the 19th inſtant.

We hear that by the new treaty with the Landgrave of Heſſe, the number of Heſſian troops in Britiſh pay is to be augmented next campaign from the number of 12020 to 19012 effective men.

Eleven ſhips of war at Chatham, and in the river Medway, are ordered to be fitted out, and ſent round to Portſmouth with all expedition.

We hear that the Defiance man of war is under ſailing orders, to take under her convoy ſome tranſports for Ireland, which are to take on board 3000 land forces that are to be ſent to the Eaſt-Indies.

Feb. 3. The Spaniſh mail, which arrived this day, brings an account that there was a ſtrong report at Corunna, that the French were marching 40,000 men towards the frontiers of Spain, and that the Spaniards were fitting out a fleet of ſhips at Cadiz, in order to join the Engliſh.

They write from Paris, that the troops of the French King's houſhold, have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march on a minute's warning for the Lower Rhine; and that the campaign will be opened early in the ſpring.

By letters from Madrid of the 6th ult. we learn, that according to the laſt account received from Villa Vicioſa, his Catholic Majeſty grew worſe, that he was weaker, and his body reduced to a ſkeleton; that he had made his will, and appointed the King of the Two Sicilies to ſucceed him, and willed 1,200,000 pieces of eight to be diſtributed for ſaying maſſes for the repoſe of his ſoul.

There are private letters from Stockholm, which ſay, that ſeveral councils have been held there in reference to the preſent ſtate of affairs in Germany; and in order to conſider, whether it will be more for the intereſt of the nation to be at any farther expence in tranſporting men and money for the maintenance of the war, than to propoſe at once a ceſſation of arms, in order to negociate a peace, which may yet, perhaps, be concluded upon honourable terms.

The people of Marſeilles complain, that their commerce declines exceedingly, and that, if the war continues, they muſt be abſolutely undone; in proof of which they have annexed an account of the ſhips arrived in their ports in the years 1757 and 1758, by which it appears that the former exceeded the latter by 917.

We are well informed, that the late Earl Marſhal, eldeſt brother to the late General Keith, and who has been abroad ever ſince the year 1715, has obtained the King's pardon, on the interceſſion of the King of Pruſſia, and will ſoon return home.

A ſloop of war, it is ſaid, will ſail in a few days, with freſh inſtructions for Commodore Keppel, regarding his future operations on the African coaſt.

They write from Saxony, that the Pruſſian General Itzenplitz, with a body of troops under his command, was traverſing the circle of Franconia, in order to diſperſe the army of the Empire, and, after that to join the Heſſians to act againſt the army under the Prince de Soubiſe.

They write from Hanover, of the 23d ult. that the preceding Sunday more than an hundred expreſſes were diſpatched to the different Bailiwicks, and the magiſtrates of the cities and towns, to preſs all the young men at once, without diſtinction; they are not to ſerve in the light troops, but in the regulars.

They write from France, that they are under great apprehenſions leſt we ſhould turn our thoughts towards the ſouthern ſettlements. If this ſhould really be the caſe, as it very probably is, and we ſhould be able to drive them thence, we ſhould thereby ſecure our navigation of the river Miſſiſippi, which is well ſituated for trade, and is a fine and rich country, that produces ſeveral valuable commodities, which we are now obliged to purchaſe from our enemies.

On Saturday laſt arrived a mail from the Groyne in a ſhort paſſage of four days. Several letters which came in the ſaid mail ſay, that juſt before the packet ſailed, an expreſs arrived at the Groyne from Madrid, which brought an account that the King of Spain lay at the point of death.

We learn from Paris, that the King's houſhold troops are to begin their march in the end of this month, not to the Lower Rhine, but to the Lower Britany.

Our laſt letters from Genoa inſinuate, that the Court of Spain has taken umbrage at the military preparations in France, and particularly thoſe of Toulon; to which it is thought they are drawing a body of troops which very poſſibly may be embarked for Italy, which it is believed the Spaniards would conſider as a declaration of war, and take their meaſures accordingly.

The India company has received advice of the junction of Commodore Stephens with Admiral Pocock, whoſe forces are greatly ſuperior to the French.

By the Earl of Halifax Packet, arrived at New York, in five Weeks and three Days from Falmouth, we have the following further Advices, viz.

Paris, Jan. 25. All the advices which the Court receives from Italy, perplex it the more, as they give the ſtrongeſt reaſon to expect that hoſtilities will be begun by the King of Sardinia the moment he hears of the King of Spain's death, who is wholly given over by his phyſicians. His Sardinian Majeſty's forces are ſaid to amount to upwards of 50,000 men.

On advice that the Engliſh meditate a deſcent in Flanders, orders have been ſent to the general who commands at Liege, to diſpatch five ſquadrons of horſe, and ſend them to Brabant. Some regiments quartered in French Flanders are alſo ordered to hold themſelves ready to march on the ſhorteſt notice.

Breſlau, Jan. 22. The King of Pruſſia remains here in perfect health. He ſeldom goes out of the caſtle, not once a fortnight. His Majeſty's whole attention is intirely taken up in getting things ready for the next campaign, for which the greateſt preparations ever known in this country are now actually making.

Naples, Jan. 9. Were we at the brink of a war, greater preparations for it could not be carried on here; we not only preſs men with vigour to complete the regiments, but alſo to form new ones; nothing appears upon the roads but ſoldiers. The ſame preparations are carrying on for the ſea ſervice; all the men of war and other veſſels are getting ready with the utmoſt expedition. Several pieces of cannon are diſpoſed of in proper places, and within theſe few days a great number of cannon, carrying 24 pounds, beſides mortars and ball, have been caſt here. We expect very ſhortly the arrival of a Pruſſian General of rank, to execute a commiſſion of importance at this Court.

Rome, Jan. 17. Letters from Naples adviſe, that the French Ambaſſador reſiding at that Court, had demanded, in the name of the King his maſter, a categorical anſwer, in relation to the ſucceſſion of Don Philip to the throne of the Two Sicilies, but met with a very diſſatisfactory reception, and that his Excellency was forbid the Court. Upon the frontiers of the Eccleſiaſtical State there are actually 12,000 Sicilian troops upon the march; and it is aſſured, that by the quadruple alliance which is negociating, it is ſtipulated, that the Crown of Spain, and the Two Sicilies ſhall be guarantied to Don Carlos.

Turin, Jan. 14. His Majeſty has judged it neceſſary, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, to augment all his troops, both national and ſtrangers. Accordingly 17 men are to be added to each company, beſides the recruits which are raiſing with the utmoſt diligence, and ſome foreign regiments are to have another battalion; all the artillery is alſo ordered to be got ready.

Hague, Feb. 1. All the letters from Sileſia are full of the preparations that the King of Pruſſia is making for opening the campaign early, in order to ſtrike ſome important ſtroke before his enemies can get their forces together.

According to ſome private advices from Weſel, moſt of the regiments which compoſe the French army upon the LowerRhine have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, and to provide themſelves with bread and forage for a certain number of days. Theſe letters add, that ſome diſpoſitions had likewiſe been making for ſome time paſt among the troops of the allied army, which gave room to think that Prince Ferdinand was meditating an enterprize of the greateſt importance.

Naples, Jan. 16. The twenty battalions and fourteen ſquadrons that are actually marching towards St. Germain, are to halt there till further orders. Some other troops will ſpeedily follow them, and are to form a chain from St. Germain as far as Fondi. They are not to paſs the frontier till the court receives advice of his Catholic Majeſty's death; an event which cannot be very diſtant, according to the laſt letters from Madrid.

Rome, Jan. 20. The Pruſſian General that is ſaid to be charged with an important commiſſion to the court of Naples, arrived here on Sunday evening, and took up his lodging in the Spaniſh ſquare.

Vienna, Jan. 24. It is reported that the King of Pruſſia is aſſembling a body of 20 battalions at Ratibor, as if he had a deſign to make himſelf maſter of the proviſions depoſited at Foulneck. No precaution has been neglected to cover that prodigious magazine, and we are continually filling thoſe at Olmutz, which are deſtined for the ſubſiſtance of the army that is to act in Sileſia. The fortifications of that town are raiſed ſix foot higher: Theſe works make it able to command the whole neighbourhood, and render it, if not impregnable, at leaſt of difficult acceſs.

'Tis computed that our forces which will take the field next campaign, will amount to 250,000 men, including in that number a body of Ruſſians, agreeable to the plan ſettled for regulating the enſuing operations. The army will be divided into three bodies; the firſt, under the command of Prince de Deux Ponts, is to enter Sileſia; the ſecond, with Marſhal Daun at the head of it, is to penetrate into Brandenburgh by the way of Luſatia; and the third, for which no commander is as yet nominated, is intended to recover Saxony; nevertheleſs, it is at preſent uncertain whether theſe troops will act in conjunction with thoſe of the Empire. According to all probabilty, the whole will depend upon the ſucceſs that Prince de Soubiſe will meet with in his operations, who, with the greateſt part of the French army, will endeavour to penetrate thro' the country of Hanover and Heſſe, as far as the Elbe.

Hamburgh, Feb. 2. We have received advice, that when the Swediſh army retired from the Pruſſian General Dohna to Stralſund, and attempted to get in there for protection, the Governor of that place oppoſed their entrance; and told them, that as it was his duty to defend the place, he ſhould take care the Pruſſians ſhould not make themſelves maſters of it; that on the other hand, his magazines were not ſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of the Swediſh army, and that beſides he thought it was their buſineſs to face the Pruſſians. In conſequence of this refuſal, the Swediſh army was obliged to encamp for three days near Stralſund, in a very marſhy ſituation, by which it ſuffered very much.

Dreſden, Jan. 24. We are aſſured, that the army, which is to be commanded by the King of Pruſſia in perſon next campaign, will be complete before the middle of February, and that under the command of Lieutenant-general Count Dohna is more than full already.

Paris, Jan. 30. They write from Liſbon, that as ſome more of the conſpirators were going to be executed, the populace roſe, and, 'tis pretended, proceeded ſo far as to ſeize the firſt perſon of the kingdom.

Vienna, Jan. 24. We are informed that if the King of Spain, contrary to the opinion of his phyſicians, ſhould recover, he is determined to abdicate the crown in favour of his Sicilian Majeſty; but, at the ſame time, we preſume, it will be on condition that he ratifies the treaty of Aix-la-chapelle.

The King of Pruſſia has ordered a great quantity of money to be ſent to Breſlau. That Prince's forces are ſtill very numerous; he has actually at this time 46 battalions and 54 ſquadrons in the electorate of Saxony only.

LONDON.

Feb. 10. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Lieutenant-Colonel William Newton, of the 2d battalion of Lord Forbes's regiment, to be governor of the iſland of Goree.

By a Portugueſe ſhip arrived at Cork from Portugal we hear, that a few days before her arrival there, in lat. 47 100 leagues to the weſtward of Cape Clear, ſhe fell in with five French men of war, and five tranſports, bound from Breſt; that ſhe was brought to by a forty-gun ſhip, and detained four hours, before they would ſuffer her to proceed on her voyage.

Feb. 13. We hear that the Governor of Neufchatel, (late Lord Marſhal of Scotland) is ſhortly expected here, in his way round about to Madrid, whither he is going with the character of Ambaſſador from his Pruſſian Majeſty.

Admiral Boſcawen's flag is ordered to be hoiſted on board the Namur, of 90 Guns, at Portſmouth.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 11.

"Our artificers in the dock yard are very buſy in fitting out another large fleet, which we doubt not will be at Spithead the beginning of March."

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 12.

"The ſquadron for America, under the command of Rear-Admiral Holmes, has been expecting a wind a great while; it conſiſts of the Somerſet, Terrible, Northumberland, Royal William, Trident, Diana, and Seahorſe.

"The ſquadron that will follow theſe ſhips, and be under the command of Rear-Admiral Saunders, will be ſoon ready, waiting only the Admiral's arrival, and conſiſts of the Neptune of 90 guns, Newark, Warſpite, Intrepide, Alcide, Shrewſbury, Stirling-caſtle, Orford, Medway, Veſtal, Trent, and Eurus.

"There are already at Louiſbourg and Halifax the Princeſs Amelia, Burford, Captain, Devonſhire, Vanguard, Bedford, Prince Frederick, Prince of Orange, Windſor, Centurion, Sutherland, Arundel, Scarborough, Kennington, Penguin, Hind, Portmahon, Squirrel, and Succeſs.

"Capt. Corniſh is to have the command in the Eaſt-Indies as a Commodore, and is to go in the Lenox.

"Remain the Admirals Holbourne and Holmes."

This day Gen. Townſhend ſet out for Portſmouth, to embark there on the expedition.

As did Gen. Wolfe, to go to Cape-Breton.

St. JOHN's, in ANTIGUA, March 3.

Extract of a Letter from Guadaloupe, dated the firſt inſtant.

A conſiderable body of the enemy attacked our advanced poſt, commanded by Major Melvill, on Sunday night laſt; but were repulſed with very little loſs on our ſide. The army ſtill remains in the ſame poſition, and the tents are hutted. The corpſe of the late General Hopſon will be carried over to Antigua for interment. It is reported that 400 men are arrived from Martinico, and that monſ. Nandou, the late French Governor, is arreſted.

March 7. *Our advices from Guadaloupe are, that the tents are ſtruck and put aboard the tranſports, having been firſt hutted; and it is believed the army will very ſhortly be in motion. We alſo hear that one monſ. Bonville, a Frenchman who came from England as a Volunteer (or like the other Bonville in the Rochfort expedition, as a man who might be of ſervice in the expedition) has been diſcovered to be a ſpy, and on Sunday laſt was hanged at the head of our encampment, in ſight of the enemy.*

We hear from St. Euſtatia, that his majeſty's ſhips Rippon and Briſtol arrived there on Friday laſt, at which time there were 8 or 10 French privateers in the road, 4 of which were brigantines. Since Guadaloupe has been inveſted, the enemy's privateers have been employed in carrying ſugars from the French iſlands to Statia; for which, we leave our readers to judge what they have in return, notwithſtanding Governor De. Windt's embargo on proviſions.

BOSTON, March 26.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Frederick, St. John's River, March 10, 1759.

"The 5th of March Lieut. Hazzen, of the Rangers, came in from a Scout of 15 Days, with a Party of 16 Rangers, up the River St. John's; he brought in with him ſix French Scalps, and ſix Priſoners. Lieut. Hazzen reports, that he has been to St. Ann's, which is 140 Miles up this River, from Fort Frederick, where it was expected

he would have found a ſtrong Garriſon of the Enemy; but on his Arrival he found the Town vacated, which he ſet Fire to, burnt a large Maſs-houſe with a Bell of 300 lb. a large Storehouſe, and many valuable Buildings, amounting in the whole to 147, together with a large Quantity of Hay, Wheat, Peaſe, Oats, &c. killed 21 Horſes, about 50 Head of Cattle, a Number of Hogs, &c. and that he took the Priſoners and Scalps with 11 of his Party, on his Return, near Grimnoſs, which is about 85 Miles from this Place, who give an Account, that a Number of the Enemy live ſix Miles back of Grimnoſs, and that the Inhabitants of St. Ann's are chiefly gone to Canada, the Remainder ſcattered in the Woods: He was purſued by about 30 or 40 of the Enemy, but not overtaken; and that he found a large new Schooner up this River, which was taken lately by the French from Capt. Grow; he brought one Horſe with him to Fort Frederick, where he arrived in good Health, without the Loſs of a Man."

NEW-YORK, April 2.

The Colony of North-Carolina has voted £ 4000 for the Uſe of His Majeſty the enſuing Campaign.

By the Halifax Packet we have certain Advice, That the Ruſſians are not to act againſt the King of Pruſſia in the enſuing Campaign; and that Admiral SAUNDERS was near ready to ſail with a Fleet of Men of War and Tranſports to this Part of the World, where he is appointed Commander in Chief of all His Majeſty's Ships, employed or to be employed in North-America.

The Schooner Young Eagle, Meane, from London, for this Port, was caſt away laſt Wedneſday Night, at a Place called Hampſtead-Southy on the Back of Long-Iſland: The Crew, with moſt of the Cargo, will be ſaved.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London.

"The Campaign upon the Continent of Europe is over, without one Acquiſition to the Enemies of his Majeſty and his Allies, tho' they brought 450,000 Men into the Field againſt 180,000. The Conduct of the King of Pruſſia and Prince Ferdinand has been almoſt ſupernatural. The Combatants of Europe, on the Continent, ſitting down in *ſtatu quo* will prolong the War, and we have not the leaſt Glimpſe of Peace from any Quarter, nor do we deſire to ſee any till the French are drove out of all America, which ſeems to be the determined Reſolution of the KING and his Miniſters to accompliſh if poſſible. And this Mr. PITT as good as declared the firſt Day of the Meeting of the Parliament in the Houſe of Commons, in the fineſt Speech I ever heard."---

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

By Advices, of good Authority, from London, we are aſſured, that the French Court has made Overtures of Peace to that of England; that they propoſed, on Cape-Breton's being reſtored to them, they would give up Minorca, all the Neutral Iſlands, and ſettle the Limits of North-America to the Satisfaction of the Engliſh: But we have the Pleaſure of aſſuring our Readers, that their Propoſal was rejected with Scorn. And it is alſo ſaid, that the French are in the utmoſt Diſtreſs, with Reſpect to the Raiſing Supplies ſufficient for carrying on the War this Campaign; and that, on the contrary, our Miniſtry have been offered thrice the Sum they want.---So well are the People of England ſatisfied, that what they give is ſolely applied in ſupporting the Dignity of the Britiſh Crown; for the Good of their Country; and in diſtreſſing the common Enemy.

In a Letter from Falmouth, dated February 17, 1759, there is the following Paragraph, viz.

"All Thoughts of a Peace at preſent are at an End, notwithſtanding France has offered it on our own Terms, giving up Senegal and Goree in Africa; which is abſolutely refuſed, until we hear of the taking Martinico, or ſome other Iſland in that Part of the World; and likewiſe of the Succeſs at Quebec, to the Northward of you.---Admiral Saunders is to command up the River St. Lawrence. The King of Spain was not dead the Tenth Inſtant."

Our lateſt Advices from Guadaloupe (about the 10th ult.) are, that the French Inhabitants ſtill held out at the Dieudan, tho' it was thought they would ſoon be obliged to ſurrender; that our Army, after leaving a ſufficient Garriſon in the Fort of Baſſeterre, had embarked, and gone round to the Back Part of the Iſland, where they were in Hopes of attacking the Enemy with better Succeſs, and have it more in their Power to prevent Supplies coming to them from the other Iſlands; that the prodigious Gullies, which that Iſland was full of, had been a great Fatigue and Hindrance to our People in reducing the Place; and that there was a Report that ſome French Men of War were arrived at Martinico.

A Letter from Barbados, dated the Ninth of laſt Month, ſays, "That the Day before nine large Ships were ſeen to the Northward, ſteering for Martinico.---That three Sloops had arrived at St. Euſtatia, from Martinico, with Effects on board to the Value of 300,000 l.---That at Guadaloupe the Enemy had a Mine, which would have deſtroyed all our Men, had not an Italian given Notice thereof, and with a Knife cut the Thread that drew the Match to the Train.---That our Troops had forced the Entrenchments of a Lady of Quality, who held out ten Days, when ſhe, and her own Negroes, eſcaped, but that 70 other Negroes, and 30 Ladies, were taken; the Ladies all ſent back to the main Body of the French: And that the taking Fort Louis, on Grandterre, after an obſtinate Reſiſtance, was in a great Meaſure owing to a Carcaſe falling into their Magazine of Powder."

Captain M'Pherſon, in the Britannia Privateer, of this Port, has lately taken two French Sloops, and ſent them into St. Chriſtophers.

Yeſterday Captain Nicholſon arrived here from London, as did Captain Leak from Briſtol. Captain Leak came out under Convoy of a Frigate, with about 18 Sail of other Merchantmen. The Frigate took two French Ships, that belonged to a Fleet of 13 Sail, bound to Martinico, from Breſt, chiefly Storeſhips. They ſailed under the Care of two Frigates; but they had left them, and returned to Breſt, with four Engliſh Veſſels they had taken.

From Cape-Breton we have Advice, that a Party of Rangers had been out on a Scout, and brought in 18 Frenchmen; who informed, that there were ſtill about 150 French Inhabitants on that Iſland. The Winter there has been very ſevere.

From Fort Auguſta we learn, that a Party of Delawares, and one white Man, who went out on a Scout ſome time ago, had returned with a French Priſoner, whom they took a little Way from the Fort at Venango. They were immediately purſued by 70 or 80 French and Indians, but got clear off. The Priſoner is expected ſoon in Town.

Arrived from this Port.

Capt. M'Kinly, at Carlingford. Capt. Wilſon, at Sligo. Captains Stephenſon, Hamilton and M'Ilvaine, at Londonderry. Capt. Rankin, at Newry. Capt. Craig, at Lancaſter. Capt. David Stewart, in the Downs. Capt. Boud, at Cork. Capt. Chancellor, at Madeira. Captains Gregory and Southey, at Barbados. And Capt. Katter, of this Place, at Liverpool, from Jamaica.

From Maryland. Hendricks and Johnſon, at Cork.

The Article under the New-York Head, relating to the Ruſſians not acting againſt the Pruſſians the enſuing Campaign, we have Reaſon to believe is inſerted from the beſt Authority.

[*For want of Room, we are obliged to leave out our Intelligence from Carolina till next Week.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Betſey, John Attwood, from Boſton.
Sloop Succeſs. Reuben Worth, from Nantucket.
Schooner Polly, George Noarth, from South-Carolina.
----------Unity, Thomas Morton, from Annapolis-Royal.
Ship King George, Charles Dingee, from Liverpool.
Schooner Amazon,, Mungo, Creighton, from Antigua.
Sloop Priſcilla, Michael Paquinet, from North-Carolina.
------Francis and Sarah, John Mackinny, from Bermuda.
------Free Maſon, Benjamin Pyne, from St. Kitts.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Charming Molly, Thomas Sterry, for R. Iſland.
---------Succeſs, Reuben Worth, for Nantucket.
Schooner Experiment, John Tucker, for New-York.
Brig Succeſs, Thomas Alexander Shurlock, for St. Kitts.

CLEARED.

Schooner Phœnix, William Pearne, to Piſcataqua.
Sloop Lenniſton, William Dickinſon, to Georgia.
------Saliſbury, Benjamin Bachelor, to Boſton.
------Dove, John Whitmarſh, to Halifax.
Schooner Experiment, John Wells, to New-York.
Sloop Charming Molly, Thomas Sterry, Nantucket.
Schooner Mary Ann, Benjamin Ellinwood, to Boſton.
----------Reſolution, Thomas Simpſon, to Piſcataqua.

Lately imported from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL NEAVE,

in Front-ſtreet,

A Large aſſortment of fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths, drab cloths, bearſkins and 6-qr. naps, rattinets and ſhaloons, blue, green, and ſcarlet hair ſhagg, double and ſingle alopeen, bluſh and pink half yard perſians, cotton, romal, and bandano handkerchiefs, ſilk and ferret laces, ribbons and ferret, gartering and ſadlers orris, bed lace, worſted bindings, bobbins and tape, needles and pins, ſewing ſilk, coloured and long No. thread, variety of linen and cotton checks, Iriſh linens, cambricks and lawns in patches and pieces, ozenbrigs and ticklingburghs, ell wide Ruſſia ſheeting, ſail duck, thickſets and dyed jeans, looking glaſſes, braſs kettles, warming pans, temple, horn, leather, and ſilvered ſpectacles and caſes, London ſteel, gun locks, 10, 12 and 20 d. nails, clout and hob nails, card tacks, brads, ſundry ſorts of locks and hinges, ſhoemakers and carpenters hammers, axes, adzes, croſs cut and handſaws, augers, chiſſels, plane irons, gimblets, carpenters compaſſes and rules, weeding hoes, ſteel coffee mills, files, ſhoe pinchers, awl blades and tacks, table knives and forks, ſpring, ſhoe, and penknives, ſciſſars and ſhears, ink powder, writing paper, ſealing wax and wafers, ſnuff boxes, horn, ivory and dandriff combs, variety of braſs, white metal, copper and ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles, ſpurs, ſleeve buttons, braſs and leather ink pots, compaſs dials, braſs and iron candleſticks, pewter table and tea ſpoons, mohair and horſe hair buttons, mohair and ſilk twiſt, plate pattern coat and breaſt buttons, boxes of gold ſcales and weights, a great variety of caſtor and felt hats, ſadlery, haberdaſhery, cutlery, and ironmongery ware, &c. &c. &c. Alſo choice Madeira wine by the pipe or hogſhead.

CAme to the Houſe of John Hutcheſon at Briſtol, on the 17th of March laſt, a ſmall black Horſe. Any Perſon claiming the ſaid Horſe, and telling the natural Marks and Brand, paying Charges, may have him again. JOHN HUTCHESON.

VERY good Jamaica MELASSES, by the Quantity to be ſold by the Widow PENROSE, on Society-Hill.

IF Any Gentleman, or Gentlemen, jointly, in this City, are deſirous to erect or encourage a private French School, either in their Families, or elſewhere, for the Inſtruction of their Children in that polite faſhionable Language, a perſon, who will ſhortly be at Leiſure, and is deſirous to be employed to teach the ſame, as alſo the Rudiments and Grammar Rules of the Engliſh Tongue, very reaſonable, may be heard of at the New-Printing-Office, in Market ſtreet. ¶

To be SOLD or LETT,

BY the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes, a large Dwelling-houſe, fit for any Gentleman, being but one Mile from Town; ſituate on Germantown Road, it is Forty foot Square, three Story high, four rooms on a Floor, with twelve Fire-places, a good Waſh houſe, and Pump in the Yard, a Stable that can hold ſix or ſeven Horſes, the Lot can contain, four Load of Hay, there is a fine Garden and a good Orchard, about four Acres of Land in the whole.

Alſo on the Iſland, commonly known by the Name of Petty's Iſland, 50 Acres of Land, 20 Acres of which are Meadow, and 30 Acres either fit for Medow or Indian Corn, with a good Brick Houſe, and an old Frame Ditto, with a good Barn, and well bank'd Round; Likewiſe 11 Acres more, well bank'd in, with an old wooden Houſe thereon; The Titles are indiſputable. For Terms, apply to ⊕ JOHN PETTY.

THE TRUSTEES of the General-Loan-Office of the Province of Pennſylvania, do hereby give Notice to the Mortgagors who are in Arrears to the ſaid Office, that unleſs they ſhall, without further Delay, make Payment thereof, the Delinquents will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs.

N. B. Unleſs proper Notice is taken of the above Advertiſement, and Payments made on the Deficiencies, Sales muſt and will be made, to diſcharge the Arrearages to ſaid Office. And thoſe who have any Quantity of old Pennſylvania Money, are deſired to bring it to the Office, to be exchanged.

York Priſon, March 26, 1759.

THERE *are confined in York Goal, as Runaway Servants, three Men, who call themſelves by the Names of John Ryder, John Reynolds, and John Pitt, and ſay, they belong to James White, near Annapolis, Maryland. The Maſter or Maſters of ſaid Servants, are requeſted to come and pay the Charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold out in ſix Weeks from this Date, by*

⊙ JOHN WAGONER, *Goaler.*

Lancaſter, March 27, 1759.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Francis Tordini deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by* ELISABETH HUTTENSTEIN, *and* CASPAR SHAFFNER, *Executors.* ¶

County of Bucks, March 26, 1759.

YEſterday broke out of Newtown Goal an Iriſhman, named Alexander Grimes, who had been committed for a Rape, is about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, pretty long pale Viſage, long ſtrait black Hair; had on when he went away, a Cloth coloured Coat, ſtriped Linſey Waiſtcoat, old Leather Breeches, black Stockings, old Neats Leather Shoes, and an old fine Hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Priſoner, and brings him to Newtown, or ſecures him, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ TIMOTHY SMITH, *Sheriff.*

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER on a large Farm. Any Perſon that underſtands Farming in all its Branches, and can be well recommended, may hear of good Encouragement. Enquire at the New-Printing Office.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

RANDLE MITCHELL,

At his ſtore, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, very cheap for caſh or ſhort credit, viz.

ENgliſh and Dutch ozenbrigs. Iriſh ſheeting and dowlas, Iriſh linens, cotton and linen checks of almoſt all widths, cotton hollands, cotton counterpains, cotton thickſets, bedbunts, variety of garters and tapes, coloured threads, ſcots and nuns threads, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, cotton romals, variety of 12 and 18 yard calicoes and muſlins, cambricks and lawns, printed cottons, mens worſted and brown thread hoſe, womens cotton and thread ditto, cotton and thread mittens, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, blue, green and ſcarlet broadcloths, ſilk and hair buttons, and ſilk and hair twiſt of various colours, men and boys felt hats, writing paper, wig ribbon and cawls, ſilver watches, 8 by 10 window glaſs, ſhot and bar lead, ſilk, cotton and thread laces, black, cloth coloured, ſcarlet and buff flocking breeches patterns, pepper, mace, cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs, ribbons, buckles, buttons, and an aſſortment of cutlery, &c. &c.

N. B. A new jack, ſpit, pullies, and cord of the beſt kind, to be ſold. Theſe.

RUN away on the 25th of laſt Month, from William M'Ilvaine, of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, an Iriſh Servant Lad, named Henry M'Peak, betwixt 15 and 16 Years of Age, and has about five Years and an Half to ſerve; has a ſurly down Look, pale Complexion, and much of the Brogue on his Tongue, about 5 Feet and an Inch high (as near as can be ſuppoſed) Had on when he went away, a light coloured Kerſey Jacket, turned up in the Cuffs, cloſe in the Skirts all round, and pretty long, lined in the fore Parts with blue thin Duffil, about 4 or 5 Inches broad, with Braſs Buttons of the Philadelphia make; he had alſo under that a ſtriped Linſey Woolſey coarſe Homeſpun Jacket, with a good many yellow Stripes in it, and white buttons on the ſame, old Leather Breeches, with yellow Buttons, mixt coloured Yarn Stockings, coarſe Homeſpun Shirt, Felt Hat, almoſt new, and a Pair of good Shoes, with large carved white Metal Buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, in any Goal, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward. And if any Perſon can inform of his being inliſted, and his Maſter recovers him again to his Service, ſhall be entitled to the aforeſaid Reward, paid by

§ WILLIAM M'ILVAINE.

N. B. He left my Plantation, adjoining the Borough of Briſtol on the aforeſaid Day, and croſſed Neſhaminey Ferry about Sun-riſe, in his Way to Town.

WANTED,

IN a Sugar houſe, a *Pan-Man*, and an *Up ſtairs Man*. Whoever underſtands that Buſineſs, may hear of a Place by enquiring at the New-Printing Office.

To be ſold by

DAVID FRANKS,

Beſt New RICE, and Carolina tann'd LEATHER.

Henry Brabazon, and *William Davis*,

Silk-dyers and Dry-ſcourers, both from Europe, now in Partnerſhip, reſiding at the Sign of the Hand and Bruſh, in Race-ſtreet, the Houſe the Widow Brown lives in, and who formerly followed the ſame Buſineſs, near the Hand and Pen,

DYES Saxon-greens and Saxon-blues, alſo Cotton, Woollen or linen dyed of a good blue, or ſeveral other Colours; they alſo retrieve or re-dye ſcarlets damaged by Sea or otherwiſe, and clean Gentlemen and Ladies Clothes, Scarlet Roqueleaus, long and ſhort Cloaks, Silver Oriſs and Brocades, without damaging the Ground or Flower, in as neat a Manner as thoſe done in London.

They likewiſe clean and dye plain and flowered Velvets, and raiſe the Pile again; take Mildews from Goods damaged by Salt Water, or otherwiſe, and dye Cotton Velvet of as fine a black, and to as good Perfection as thoſe in Manchester; take out Catpiſs, Lime burn, Limejuice, Pitch, Paint, Tar and Turpentine from any Garment. Alſo ſcour and dye Buckſkins and Buckſkin Breeches of various Colours. They buy old Gold or Silver Lace, or any Thing of that Kind, and give the beſt Price.

N. B. As they have all Things ready and fit for the Buſineſs, their Cuſtomers may depend upon having their Work done with Diſpatch and Fidelity, &c. &c. &c.

*** The ſaid Brabazon cures the Stone and Gravel to Perfection, in a very ſhort Space of Time. †

Philadelphia, 4th Mo. 5, 1759.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, on the 18th Day of the Fifth Month (called May) next, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, will be ſold by publick Vendue, at the Tavern at Frankford, by Beulah Clark, Adminiſtratrix to the Eſtate of William Clark, deceaſed, the following Annuities or Groundrents of ſundry Lots in the Townſhip of Frankford aforeſaid, One of them is a yearly Groundrent of Four Pounds per Annum, for 10 Acres of Land, now in the Tenure of Lawrence Paſt. Alſo a yearly Groundrent of Four Pounds per Annum, for 10 Acres of Land, now in the Tenure of Henry Hartman. Likewiſe a yearly Groundrent of Nine Pounds per Annum, for 20 Acres of Land, now in the Tenure of William Henderſon. And likewiſe 20 Acres of Land, or thereabouts, taken off from the South End of the Plantation, in the Townſhip of Frankford aforeſaid, late the Eſtate of William Clark, deceaſed.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1759.

WHEREAS Ruth, the Wife of William Horn, of New-Garden Townſhip, Cheſter County, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons from truſting her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.

She is pretty far gone with Child, and went away with one John Hewes, a well-ſet Man, about 30 Years of Age. They took a conſiderable Quantity of Houſhold Goods and Wearing Apparel with them. The Man had a Gun, ſome Powder and Lead. Whoever ſecures them in any County Goal, and gives Notice to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM HORN.

It is ſuppoſed they will go to ſome other Country, all Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to take them on board. †

TO be ſold by publick Vendue on the 23d Day of April inſt. on the Eſtate of William Empſon, deceaſed, late of Brandiwine Hundred, in New-Caſtle County, All his Houſhold Furniture and Stock, viz. Horſes, Oxen, Cows, Sheep and Hogs, Carts, Ploughs Harrows and Gears. Alſo ſeveral Negroes, and about 50 or 60 Acres of Wheat, Rye and Barley. The Vendue to begin at Nine a Clock in the Morning, and continue from Day to Day till the whole is ſold. Attendance will be given by JOSHUA NORTH, and MARY EMPSON, Executors. †

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by William Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price Ninepence)

THE CURSE of COWARDICE: A Sermon, preached to the MILITIA of *Hanover* County, in *Virginia*, at a General Muſter, *May* 8, 1758. With a View to raiſe a Company for Captain *Samuel Meredith*. By SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.

thought fit to reinforce conſiderably the poſts eſtabliſhed in thoſe quarters, and order the reſt of his troops to hold themſelves in readineſs to march.

From the head quarters of Marſhal de Contades, at Crefeldt, Jan. 17. The Marquis d'Armentieres being juſt returned from Paris, the Marſhal will reſign to him the command of the army, and ſet out on Friday morning for Verſailles.

At preſent a general tranquility reigns throughout all the quarters of the army, but it is thought it will not be of long duration.

Munſter, Jan. 18. The utmoſt diligence is ſtill continued for opening the campaign, and the whole army will certainly be in motion in a fortnight or three weeks at fartheſt. The French are alſo making great Preparations. Which army will firſt take the field we know not, but it is certain that an important blow will be ſtruck in the courſe of next month, if the French officers are as ready as ours to come to an immediate engagement.

Paris, Jan. 9. Whatever may be the iſſue of the preſent war, France is at leaſt firmly reſolved never more to conſent to the demolition of Dunkirk. Some general officers are gone to viſit the coaſts of Normandy, where there is a talk of aſſembling an army in the ſpring.

Jan. 13. The Marſhal Prince de Soubiſe having certain advice, that the enemies had formed the project of attacking his quarters, thought the poſſeſſion of the city of Franckfort abſolutely neceſſary; by which prudent ſtep he will fruſtrate their ſcheme, and be the better able to protect the electoral circle.

Jan. 16. M. Thurot, Captain of the Marſhal Belleiſle privateer, ſet out laſt Saturday for Oſtend, where he is to lay up his veſſel. He will return again in a month. It is ſaid that his majeſty, in conſideration of his bravery, and the number of prizes taken by him from the Engliſh laſt year, which amount to upwards of 70, will make him an officer in the marine, and give him the command of a frigate.

We hear from Bezancon, that ſeveral counſellors of the parliament have been arreſted, for oppoſing the free gift demanded by his majeſty of all the cities of the kingdom.

Hague, Jan. 23, The States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland are adjourned to the 31ſt of this month. In conſequence of the reſolution taken by their Noble and Great Mightineſſes to equip 25 men of war, orders have been diſpatched to the admiralties of the provinces, to make the ſaid equipment with all the diligence poſſible.

Amſterdam, Jan. 21. Letters from the Empire adviſe, that the court of France had withdrawn its ſubſidies from the Elector of Bavaria, the Elector Palatine, and the Duke of Wirtemburg, ever ſince the firſt of this month; in conſequence of which thoſe princes have withdrawn their forces from the French army.

Hague, Jan. 19. It is thought that the Princeſs of Orange's death will occaſion great changes in this country, but none will be made in the ſyſtem of neutrality, which this Republick is determined to adhere to: On the contrary, there is great reaſon to believe it will be more confirmed than ever.

Breſlau, Jan. 21. Every thing here remains quiet. Recruits come in daily, and the magazines in this country, as well as thoſe in Saxony, for the ſubſiſtence of the army, are already filled.

By the accounts from General Dohna's army, received ſince the 7th inſt. he had then gained ſome advantages over the Swedes, who were retired into Stralſund, and into the iſle of Rugen; and it was thought he would ſoon be maſter of the Swediſh garriſons of Demmin and Anclam, as he had cut off their communication with Stralſund.

The Ruſſians remain upon the Viſtula, near Thorn.

Hague, Jan. 30. The report which had been ſpread here of a body of French troops having croſſed the Rhine, has ended in nothing. They were indeed aſſembled, to the number of about 5 or 6000 men, in great haſte, and ſome of them came over the Rhine, but returned back as they came, after having made, uſeleſly, a forced march, at this ſeaſon of the year, and through bad roads.

The States of Holland will aſſemble to-morrow, when, by virtue of the new ſettlement, during the minority, the town of Amſterdam will produce the nomination of their magiſtrates to the aſſembly, as they are obliged to do to the Stadtholder for his approbation.

There are accounts that the Pruſſian arms have ſucceeded againſt the Swedes, by the reduction of the garriſons of Demmin and Anclam, with upwards of 3000 men made priſoners of war.

Tripoly (in Barbary) Nov. 30. A conſpiracy has been diſcovered here, which tended to overthrow intirely our form of government, as it was levelled at the life of the Bey, and moſt of the members of the Divan. Sixteen of the principal conſpirators have already met with the fate their horrid plot deſerved.

There ſailed from hence yeſterday a Swediſh ſhip, on board of which is a perſon of diſtinction, ſent by the Bey to England on a commiſſion of great importance.

Dantzick, Jan. 8. The Ruſſians are preparing a great number of ſledges, and are making other diſpoſitions, which ſeem to portend a ſudden march.

Vienna, Jan. 10. The perſons employed in raiſing recruits, are expreſly ordered to furniſh them by the 15th inſt. in order that they may have time to learn the military exerciſe before they are ſent to their regiments. For this purpoſe both town and country are ſtript of all the young fellows; but it is not to be wondered at that ſo much pains is taken to get men, ſince the Court propoſes not only to make head againſt the King of Pruſſia, but likewiſe to provide againſt a war in Italy, in caſe ſuch an event ſhould happen. There are people who pretend that the King of Sardinia has accepted of a ſubſidy from England, and that he is in conſequence making great preparations for war, as well as another Italian power; but theſe reports have but uncertain foundations. It is however certain, that if an event, which is much talked of, ſhould happen, all the pretenſions upon the Dutchy of Milan, and other countries, would be immediately brought upon the carpet, in which caſe his imperial Majeſty would-be obliged to arm for the defence of that continent. According to the accounts we have received from Italy, the Regency of Florence has already given orders for ſeveral companies of that garriſon to go to Leghorn, beſides which, ſeveral gunners and bombardiers have been ſent thither, in order to prevent that important port from being ſurprized.

Councils are held daily upon the affairs of Italy, and the arrival of the Count de Firmain, our ambaſſador at the court of Naples, is impatiently expected, in order to have a more perfect account of the ſituation of affairs in that part of the world.

Erfurth, Jan. 15. It is ſaid that the army of the Empire will form a chain of communication with the French army.

M. Aſchersleben, a Pruſſian General, extends his troops to the other ſide of the river Unſtrut, as far as Saxenburgh, and puts the country under military execution.

Breſlau, Jan. 15. The King's armies this year will conſiſt of near 200,000 men, as fine troops as any in Europe; notwithſtanding which enliſting and exerciſing go on with as great diligence as ever. All the fortifications in Sileſia are ordered to be repaired; and ſome additional works are making to thoſe of Schweidnitz and this city.

Augſbourg, Jan. 18. It is ſaid that the French, not ſatisfied with having ſecured the Mayne and the Rhine, by putting a garriſon into Franckfort, have alſo formed the project of ſeizing on Ulm, the capital of Swabia; for which purpoſe they have filed off that way ſeveral ſmall bodies of troops, who have orders to join at a certain place appointed.

Lipſtadt, Jan. 20. Some detachments from the allied army have not only obliged the French to repaſs the Rochr with great precipitation, but alſo to abandon the important poſt of Hattingen.

Franckfort, Jan. 18. Our magiſtrates, it is confidently ſaid, have juſt diſpatched very preſſing letters to divers princes and ſtates of Europe, particularly to the King of Denmark, and the Republic of the United Provinces, praying them to interpoſe their good offices at the court of France, to the end that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty may ſhortly withdraw his troops from our city; which we do not deſpair of obtaining.

Amſterdam, Jan. 24. Four men of war ſailed from the Texel the day before yeſterday, two to cruiſe in the channel, and the other two to convoy ſome merchant ſhips bound to our colonies.

Paris, Jan. 26. M. de Bompar's ſquadron ſailed from Breſt the 21ſt of this month.

Leghorn, Jan. 12. Sidi Heſſin Gergio, ambaſſador from the Baſhaw of Tripoly, in Barbary, to the court of England, is arrived at this place with a great retinue, and ſeveral preſents, which he has delivered his Britannick Majeſty's Conſul here. Thirteen Neapolitan ſlaves, whom he alſo brought with him, have been delivered to his Sicilian Majeſty's Conſul. His Imperial Majeſty's ſnow the Huſſar is returned from Algier: The Dey received the Emperor's preſents, but would not accept the Conſul who was ſent.

Rome, Jan. 6. There is much talk of a quadruple alliance between the Kings of Great Britain, Pruſſia, Sardinia, and the Two Sicilies. Some of our politicians pretend that a negotiation is very far advanced; others doubt it, or at leaſt perſuade themſelves, that the courts of Verſailles and Vienna will find means to make it miſcarry: A thing much to be deſired, but hardly to be hoped for. We ſee in theſe ſeveral powers a claſhing of intereſts, of views and pretenſions, which will infallibly diſturb the reviews and pretenſions, which will infallibly diſturb the repoſe of Italy. Some of them will ſet their rights in oppoſe of Italy. Some of them will ſet their rights in oppoſition to the convention of others; titles will be produced againſt titles, and laws againſt treaties; and ſoon after force will be brought againſt force. In fine, the demons of diſcord will go forth from the North to the South, and make the whole continent a theatre of paſſions, folly and madneſs, cruelties, crimes, and calamities; a ſpectacle inſtructive to future ages, but deplorable and ſhameful to ours.

Venice, Jan. 6. We are informed that two Malteſe veſſels fell in with and engaged two Engliſh privateers, who made off, but were ſhipwrecked on their coaſt, and part of their crews drowned. It is likewiſe added, that the Chevalier Rohan has given orders to all the captains of veſſels under his command to act in an hoſtile manner againſt the Engliſh, in caſe they attempt to viſit any Malteſe ſhips, on any pretence whatſoever, or even approach within gunſhot of them.

Bautzen, Jan. 9. A trumpet arrived here yeſterday from the Governor of Dreſden, to demand a paſſport of General Beck, for tranſporting ſafely to Berlin the corpſe of General Keith, which, after having been interred at Hochkirchen by the Auſtrians with military honours, was removed hither by the King of Pruſſia's order, on his return from Neiſs.

Dreſden, Jan. 12. Twenty-ſix waggons, laden with money, arrived here yeſterday.

Paris, Jan. 22. The criſis in which the affairs of Italy will be found on the approaching deceaſe of the King of Spain; the uncertainty our government is under, with regard to the deſigns which the King of Sardinia may have formed, or rather the ceremony of his being diſpoſed to do what he ſhall judge moſt convenient for him; the preſent ſtate of his forces, and the ſituation of his country; are conſiderations which require our miniſtry to take meaſures and precautions. Therefore a body of 15,000 men are marching from the heart of the kingdom into Provence.

Hague, Jan. 31. It is ſaid the Duke of Mecklenburg hath made his peace with the King of Pruſſia, under the mediation of the crown of Denmark. The new Duke of Courland was inſtalled by the King of Poland, his father, at Warſaw, the 8th inſt. with great ſolemnity.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary.*

WHITEHALL, January 29.

On Saturday night laſt was received the following letter from the honourable Commodore Keppel to the right honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt.

SIR, Torbay, in Goree Bay, Jan. 3, 1759.

"I arrived here, with the ſquadron under my command, the 28th of December paſt, in the evening; and the next morning, agreeable to his majeſty's inſtructions, I attacked with the ſhips, the forts and batteries on the iſland of Goree, which were ſoon reduced to deſire to capitulate; and the governor's demands were, to be allowed to march the French troops out of the garriſon with the honours of war. His terms I abſolutely rejected, and began a freſh attack: It was, however, but of a very ſhort duration, when the iſland, forts, garriſon, &c. ſurrendered at diſcretion to his majeſty's ſquadron.

Lieutenant colonel Worge had his troops in the flat-bottomed boats, in good order and readineſs, at a proper diſtance, with the tranſports, to attempt a deſcent, when it ſhould be found practicable, or requiſite.

Two days after the ſurrender of the iſland, I ordered it to be delivered up, with the cannon, artillery, ſtores and proviſions, &c. found in it, to the officer and troops lieutenant-colonel Worge thought fit to garriſon the place with; and the colonel is taking all imaginable pains to ſettle and regulate the garriſon in the beſt manner, and as faſt as things will admit of.

The incloſed, Sir, is the ſtate of the iſland, with the artillery, ammunition and proviſions found in the place at its ſurrender.

State of the iſland of Goree, as it ſurrendered to his Majeſty's ſquadron the 29th of December, 1758.

French, made priſoners of war, about 300. Blacks in arms, a great number; but I am not well enough informed as yet to ſay preciſely.

The loſs the French ſuſtained, as to men, is ſo very differently ſtated to me by thoſe that have been aſked, that I muſt defer ſaying the number till another opportunity.

Iron ordnance, 38 24-pounders, and one broke; 43 18-pounders, and one broke; 4 12-pounders; 1 braſs do. 5 iron 6-pounders; 1 4-pounder; and 2 3-pounders. In all 94 cannon.

Eleven iron ſwivels, mounted on carriages.

Two 13 inch braſs mortars, mounted on beds; one 10 inch ditto, and one 10 inch iron ditto.

In the magazine 100 barrels of powder. A great quantity of ſhells, filled and empty; ſhot of different ſizes, and cannon cartridges filled.

Proviſions of all ſpecies for 400 men for four months."

[*Thus far Gazette Extraordinary.*]

LONDON, January 30.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Barton, of the Litchfield man of war, ſtranded on the coaſt of Barbary, at a place called Viadare, about 9 leagues to the northward of Saffy, dated Dec. 4.

"I am ſorry to inform you, that on the 29th of Nov. his Britannick Majeſty's ſhip Litchfield, of 50 guns, and 350 men, was caſt away here. We have loſt the firſt Lieutenant, Captain of marines, and his lieutenant, with ſeveral officers and ſeamen, amounting to the number of 130. There are of us on ſhore two of my lieutenants, and other officers and ſeamen, amounting to 220. It blew ſo hard when we came on ſhore that the ſhip ſoon went to pieces, and we could not ſave either proviſions or any other neceſſaries. For theſe two days paſt we have been on ſhore, we have ſubſiſted on drowned ſheep and hogs, and water and flour hardened on the fire. A great number of men are lamed by the bruiſes received againſt the rocks by the violence of the ſurff. The poor ſufferers were extremely ill uſed by the natives when they got on ſhore."

"P. S. The Somerſet, a tranſport with troops, and a bombketch, which were in company with the Litchfield, are ſaid to have ſhared the ſame fate."

Commodore Keppel ſailed from Kinſale, in Ireland, Nov. 12. with the following force, viz. Fougeux man of war, 74 guns; Naſſau 70; Dunkirk 60; Litchfield 50; Prince Edward 40; Roman Emperor 20; Saltaſh ſloop; Firedrake bomb; Furnace bomb; Cambridge and Lydia tenders, and tranſports, having on board Forbes's, and another regiment.

We hear that capt. Stirling, of the Saltaſh ſloop, who brought the news of the ſurrender of the iſland of Goree, is appointed capt. of the Lynn man of war.

Some letters from Germany ſay, that the eſtate and effects of Field marſhal Seckendorff are ſequeſtered by an order from his Pruſſian Majeſty; the occaſion of which and his detenſion at Magdebourg, was for projecting plans of operations of war, and aiding and aſſiſting the enemies of the King of Pruſſia with his counſel in military affairs.

By the new treaty with the King of Pruſſia, his Pruſſian Majeſty is to receive the ſame ſubſidy as laſt year, which was 670,000 l.

And by the treaty with the Landgrave of Heſſe, that magnanimous Prince, in conſideration of the immenſe loſſes he hath ſuſtained, by his ſteady adherence to the common cauſe, is to receive a ſubſidy of 60,000 l.

We are aſſured that a formal declaration hath been made in Holland, That if either the province of Holland or the trading towns in it, ſhould, without the conſent of the States General, fit out and ſend to ſea 18 or 25 ſhips of war, to protect their trade, as they may pretend (which they are not impowered to do by the *Act of Union*) ſuch ſhips of war will be treated as pirates; and that, if the States General ſhould ſend a fleet to ſea for the ſame pretended purpoſe, it will be conſidered as a declaration of war.

The army of Prince Ferdinand is conſiderably reinforced daily. Some pretend to ſay, that it is increaſed by many thouſands ſince it went into winter quarters. The peaſants of Weſtphalia, and of the electorate of Hanover come in ſhoals to enter into the Elector's ſervice, in order to be revenged of the French, againſt whom they have conceived an implacable hatred.

The Landgrave of Heſſe, who is returned to his country, is alſo raiſing a great many men. That Prince propoſes to have eight or ten thouſand men on foot for the guard of his country, without reckoning thoſe that belong to the Hanoverian army, and the troops under Prince Iſenbourg.

Private advices from Vienna ſay, that the court being informed of the motions of the Pruſſians in the Voigtland and Thuringia, ſent orders to General Beck, who commands the light troops in the abſence of General Laudohn, to ſend ſeveral detachments of his troops into Luſatia, in order to penetrate into Saxony, and force Prince Henry to recal the detachments which might otherwiſe have trouble the army of the Empire. Every thing indicates a moſt vigorous campaign. Day and night are employed about the preparations for opening it early, to be before hand with the King of Pruſſia. The plan of their operations is a ſecret, but in general it is known that Marſhal Daun, in whom the Empreſs Queen places great confidence, purpoſes to carry the theatre of the war into Sileſia, the conqueſt of which hath been reſolved on in council. In order to favour this enterprize, diverſe bodies of troops will be employed on the ſide of Saxony; whilſt others will endeavour to penetrate into the heart of the King of Pruſſia's dominions. At Vienna they ſay their meaſures are ſo well taken, that it will be impoſſible for the King of Pruſſia to ward off all the blows that are preparing to give him, provided the Empreſs Queen be aſſiſted by her allies.

January 16.

It is generally believed that all the members of both Houſes will be up this month to attend buſineſs. There is ſuch a ſpirit in the three kingdoms, as never was known for diſtreſſing the enemy.

By letters received by this day's Liſbon mail there is

[*For the Remainder, ſee the ſecond Page.*]

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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1759.

By *Brigadier-General* STANWIX,

Commanding His MAJESTY's FORCES *in the* SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

IT having been repreſented to me, That there are many Perſons who have furniſhed CARRIAGES for the Uſe of His Majeſty's Troops, or delivered Flour or other Proviſions by Weight at *Pittſburgh*; all ſuch Perſons, upon Delivery of their Certificates, ſigned by the Commanding Officer of *Pittſburgh*, to Sir *John Sinclair*, Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General, by the Perſons appointed in the different Counties to receive them, ſhall be immediately paid. Likewiſe all thoſe who have Claims for various Services, performed on the Enterprize to *Fort Duqueſne*, under the Command of the late Brigadier-General JOHN FORBES, who, for want of knowing where to apply, their juſt Demands have not been ſatisfied. And all Perſons concerned in furniſhing Carriages, Horſes, Forage, &c. for the ſaid Expedition, upon their Accounts being delivered to Sir *John Sinclair*, by their reſpective Waggon-Maſters, Horſe-Maſters, and others concerned, in order to be examined, ſhall be paid, as ſoon as theſe Accounts can poſſibly be adjuſted.

JOHN STANWIX.

St. JOHN's, in ANTIGUA, March 3.

A Deſcription of the town of Baſſeterre in Guadaloupe; the fort, the batteries, and the adjacent country, &c. with an account of the ſituation of the different poſts occupied by the Engliſh and French forces: Extracted from a letter written by a perſon who was on the ſpot.

THE curioſity of the public is undoubtedly heightened proportionable to the importance of the preſent expedition; and it is therefore preſumed the following account will be acceptable to thoſe who have not been at Guadaloupe.

The writer was no military man; and it is probable his ſentiments on military matters may ſometimes be wrong; but we hope his miſtakes are trifling, and may be looked over; or corrected with good nature. Every part of the letter which was merely argumentative has been ſtruck out, except where the reaſonings were ſo intermixed with facts as not to admit of it.

THE town of Baſſeterre is ſituate on an open bay, about three leagues from the moſt ſouthern point of Guadaloupe; and is near a mile in length, but very narrow; having but one principal ſtreet, which runs from end to end. Its length is N. E. and S. W. along the ſea ſide; and is computed to have contained about one third of the number of houſes that are in the town of St. John. The N. W. half of the town was by much the beſt; all the ſtore houſes and beſt buildings being there; but of theſe, only the ruins of the walls are now ſtanding. This part of the town ſtood upon level ground, and the ſtreet was very broad, with a double row of trees in the middle of it; which muſt have had a very agreeable effect, the houſes being all of whitiſh ſtone, and two ſtories high. Boats may land tolerably well hereabouts; tho', for want of wharfs or other ſuch conveniences, it is very troubleſome landing or taking off goods; and when the wind is ſoutherly, a great ſurf runs, and boats are in danger of being broke to pieces againſt the large ſtones with which the bay is every where covered. Ships are obliged to anchor near the ſhore, for at a diſtance the water is too deep; and upon the whole, this can but be called a very indifferent port; the bay (if it deſerves that name) being ſo very ſhallow, that a line drawn between the two points of land which form it, would not paſs more than a quarter of a mile from the town. In going from this part of the town to the other, you paſs over a handſome ſtone bridge, built acroſs a freſh water rivulet, which runs into the ſea; and from hence the ſtreet has a gentle aſcent thro' the S. E. part of the town, and up to the fort. The flames have not reached this part, but almoſt every houſe has been ſhattered by the ſhots; particularly the Jeſuits college, which was a handſome regular building, with a court in the front, and beautiful gardens behind, adorned with a delightful ſtream of cool freſh water; but was unfortunately ſituate juſt behind a battery. The generals and other principal officers have their quarters in the houſes which have ſuffered leaſt, and the reſt that are habitable, are chiefly uſed as ſtores, places for the artificers, and other purpoſes of the army. There are 3 churches in the town, two of which are handſome ſtructures, tho' not very large, and are well finiſhed and adorned within; but theſe, as well as every thing elſe, preſent a ſhocking ſpectacle of the rage of war; not even the ornaments of the ſacred place, or the altar itſelf, have eſcaped its fury.

The fort is ſituate upon a riſing ground, about 250 yards diſtant from the S. E. end of the town, and the neareſt part of it is about 140 yards from the ſea, from whence the ground it ſtands on riſes all the way, and ſomething more than the country beyond; ſo that the country, tho' higher, does not overlook it. The body of the fort may be ſaid to be in the form of a parallelogram, with a baſtion at each end (one of which is towards the ſea) and a baſtion projecting out of the ſide towards the town, near the upper end, and a ravelin near the lower. This deſcription is not exact, but gives the beſt idea of its form I can in a few words. The entrance into the fort is near the lower end, and over two draw-bridges: There is alſo another draw-bridge near the middle of the fort, with a wet ditch acroſs it, it being here very narrow; this ditch, as well as the garriſon, are ſupplied with water by a ſtream which is brought from the country, and conveyed over the ditch of the fort in ſpouts.

The magazines are under the baſtion, at the upper end of the fort, and could never be injured by any common bombardment or cannonading: There are two of them, both alike, and both extremely well arched over with very fine ſtone; the higheſt part of the arch being many feet below the ſurface of the ground above, and yet the floor is ſomething higher than the ground without, the declivity of the hill admitting of theſe advantages; there are apartments below the firſt floor, but theſe I did not ſee: I computed each magazine to be about 80 feet long, and 24 feet wide, and obſerved the light into one came out of the ditch through the curtin of the baſtion, and could not be ſtruck by ſhots from without the fort. The walls of the fort are in general very good, and the heavieſt metal of the ſhips has made but a very ſlight impreſſion on them. The ditch alſo is very good, and is formed by a deep gully (with a rivulet at the bottom of it) on the ſide fartheſt from the town, which is almoſt a ſtraight line, and has no guns, the country having a ſteep deſcent from the oppoſite ſide of the gully, and would not admit of an attack being made on that ſide. There are barracks and other accommodations within the fort for a garriſon of 4 or 500 men: Theſe indeed were pretty much ſhattered by the ſhips, but are now repaired by the Engliſh, who have alſo palliſaded in a conſiderable ſpace of ground on the town ſide of the fort, and made a very good breaſt work within the palliſades. The French, it is ſaid, left 54 guns in the fort, and two mortars; the guns were moſt of them nailed up, and ſeveral of them have been ſince condemned by the Engliſh, and the reſt drilled and proved; ſeveral new guns, and ſix royals, have alſo been brought from the ſhips. Thus I have been ſomewhat tedious in the deſcription of a place which words can but give a very imperfect idea of, and which it was very fortunate for us the enemy had not the courage to defend.

The batteries (which annoyed the ſhips more than the fort) are three in number, and are all ſituate cloſe to the Sea. The firſt has -------- guns, and is to the ſouthward of the fort, and on the contrary ſide of the river: The next, of 11 guns, is near the middle of the town; and the third, of 5 guns, is near the N. W. end of it. The guns on all theſe batteries were heavy, but are now deſtroyed, and the walls undermined, ready to be blown up, in caſe the town ſhould be abandoned.

The next thing I muſt in courſe inform you of, is the ſituation of the two armies, and the different poſts occupied by them; and here you'll perhaps not be pleaſed to know that all our troops are exactly upon the ſame ſpot they were the day after they landed. The body of the army is encamped juſt above the N. W. part of the town; one regiment by the fort; and the old buffs about a mile and a quarter up in the country, to the northward of the fort; and general Clavering's command (which is called the advanced poſt) about twice that diſtance. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral ſmall parties poſted at different places, particularly one about muſket ſhot diſtance from the upper end of the fort, and on the ſame ſide of the gully; but all theſe parties are at a moderate diſtance from, and may be ſupported by, ſome or other of the regiments. From this you will pretty clearly conceive the ſituation of the Engliſh army. The ſituation of our enemies will be beſt underſtood by firſt obſerving, that the fort at Baſſeterre, the advanced poſt of our army, and the French governor's houſe, are at equal diſtances one from another, or very nearly ſo; and this diſtance is computed to be two miles and an half on a ſtraight line. It is at the governor's houſe the principal ſtrength of the enemy is ſuppoſed to be. To the northward of this, and about a mile nearer to our advanced poſt, the enemy have a number of traſhed hutts upon a riſing ground, which is ſurrounded on two ſides by gullies, and on the third by the foot of the mountains with thick woods; beſides intrenchments along the ſides of the gullies; and round the hutts: The women and children are ſuppoſed to be here. Theſe are the two principal poſts of the enemy, but they have ſeveral advanced ones, particularly one upon a hill, about a mile ſouth-weſt of the governor's houſe, which overlooks the fort and our encampments, &c. and where they have lately placed four or five guns, which are believed to be almoſt all they have. You find in this account I have not mentioned the Doudanne or Dos D'Aſne, which is ſo much talked of in Antigua, for I cannot find that any of the enemy's poſts are properly called ſo. In the accounts which have been publiſhed of Col. Codrington's laſt expedition againſt Guadaloupe, I remember it is ſaid that the enemy retired into a mountain called the Dos D'Aſne, which muſt mean ſome other place than any that are now occupied by them. From a view of their ſituation, I have been led to think that the Dos D'Aſne is ſome of the mountains above the poſt where the women and children are, and may be retired to either from this place or the governor's houſe. 'Tis probable that when the French left Baſſeterre they intended to retire thither, but finding they were not purſued, were encouraged to make a ſtand where they now are; which ſecures to them a communication with the Capeſterre, Grandterre, &c. and enables them to receive ſupplies from every part of the iſland, except the weſtern coaſt. And indeed the French governor's houſe ſeems to be a place much better calculated for theſe purpoſes, than the beſt that could be found to be defended againſt a ſuperior enemy; for it has no other natural advantages in ſituation, than a gully in front, a quarter or half a mile diſtant; from whence there is a pretty ſteep aſcent to the governor's houſe, and for ſome diſtance beyond it; but the country all round is cleared and planted by the French, and from hence you may ſafely conclude the aſcent is not very difficult. It will be further neceſſary to obſerve, that the enemy are in poſſeſſion of the country, and ſome houſes, much nearer to our army than the poſts abovementioned; and that ſmall parties of them every day come down and fire at our centries in the embraſures of the fort, at the poſt above it, and at the battery on the oppoſite ſide of the gully.

I muſt now add a word or two on that particular which you ſeem to think the moſt material of all, and which it is generally underſtood has been the reaſon of all our conduct; I mean, the nature of the country adjacent to Baſſeterre and the two armies. The country round Baſſeterre, which is poſſeſſed by the Engliſh and French forces, has a gentle aſcent from the ſea to the foot of the mountains, by which it is ſurrounded on every ſide, except to ſeaward, and an opening behind the French governor's houſe, about a mile in breadth, which (to all appearance, and as I have been informed) forms an eaſy paſſage that way to the S. E. coaſt of the iſland, and enables them to receive ſupplies of all kinds from a port about 9 miles off, unleſs prevented by cruizing ſhips. The mountains are moſt of them very high, inacceſſible, and covered with woods; but the country below is all cleared and planted, chiefly with ſugar-canes, and might be called a plain and champain country, were it not for the deep gullies which interſect it, and which have been formed by the rains; which, at times, deſcend from the mountains in rapid torrents.

Theſe gullies are in ſome places very deep and impaſſable, but may in general be well enough got over by a perſon on foot, and they are ſeldom more than half muſket ſhot over. Whether that in the front of the French governor's houſe varies from the others or not, I was not near enough to ſee, but I preſume it is that alone the enemy could attempt to oppoſe the paſſage of; and indeed, were a body of troops to ſet out from the Eaſt ſide of the fort, I can diſcover no other they would have to paſs, in order to come at the governor's houſe."

March 10. The maſter of a veſſel who left Baſſeterre in Guadaloupe laſt Wedneſday, reports, that our army reimbarked very early that morning; having firſt deſtroyed all the houſes which remained in and about the town, and detached about 800 men to garriſon the fort, under the command of col. Debreſie; and that when he came away the tranſports and ſome of the men of war were turning up to the windward ſide of the iſland, where the troops were to be again landed.-----This motion will give our army great advantages over the enemy, and will effectually cut off all their ſupplies, ſo that we may now reaſonably hope Guadaloupe will be ours very ſhortly.

Laſt night a ſubſcription was opened in this town for defraying the expence of raiſing volunteers to ſerve in the expedition againſt Guadaloupe, and was backed with very uncommon ſpirit, upwards of 600 l. being ſubſcribed in leſs than three hours; and we hear that this morning it has been raiſed to near 1000 l.

March 14. On Saturday laſt his majeſty's ſhip Amazon, William Norton, Eſq; commander, brought in a French letter of marque ſloop of eight guns, called Le Maria Catherine. This ſloop, and four others, ſailed from St. Euſtatia laden with proviſions for Guadaloupe, at the time the prohibition to export that article was in full force; and would probably have effected their deſign of relieving the enemy, had not capt. Norton fortunately met with them in the night between Deſeada and Grandterre; on which they all ſtood away on different courſes, which prevented the Amazon's taking more than one; however, the reſt were ſo diſperſed, and our fleet, at that time, in ſuch a ſituation, that 'tis hoped they will be wholly diſappointed in their deſign.

The maſter of a veſſel who arrived from Guadaloupe on Monday, brings advice, that ſome of the tranſports which ſailed from Baſſeterre for Point Petre, being very light, and there being a ſtrong leeward current, they met with great difficulty in turning to windward; but the weſterly winds which have blown ſince, it is thought, muſt have enabled them to overcome that obſtacle. The St. George and Buckingham were left at Baſſeterre.

We hear that the gentlemen in the country have no leſs diſtinguiſhed themſelves than thoſe in the town did, by their generous ſubſcriptions for raiſing volunteers to ſerve in the expedition againſt Guadaloupe and Grandterre.

March 17. About 150 Volunteer Negroes, to ſerve in the expedition againſt Guadaloupe, were offered yeſterday at the court houſe, moſt of whom are ſtout active men, and expert in the uſe of the firelock; and Tueſday next is appointed for appraiſing the reſt that may be offered.

Capt. Marchant meets with great ſucceſs in raiſing his company of volunteer whitemen.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the New Printing-Office (Price One Shilling and Six-pence) *The Second Impreſſion of* MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held at *Eaſton*, in *October*, 1758, with the Chief SACHEMS and WARRIORS of the *Mohawks*, *Oneidoes*, *Onondagoes*, *Cayugas*, *Senecas*, *Tuſcaroras*, *Tuteloes*, *Skaniadaradigronos*, conſiſting of the *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*, who now make one Nation; *Chugnuts*, *Delawares*, *Unamies*, *Mahickanders*, or *Mohickons*; *Miniſinks*, and *Wapingers*, or *Pumptons*.

From the Banks of the Viſtula, January 17.

The Ruſſian troops that are cantoned on the left of the Viſtula, have been much more in motion for ſome days paſt than before, and are making ſeveral preparations which ſhew that they are not without uneaſineſs. Among other things they have erected ſignals, and placed pitch-barrels upon ſeveral hills, in order to have more immediate notice of the motions of the enemy.

The Ruſſian light-troops, conſiſting of Huſſars and Calmucks, who ſet out from Dantzick to go to the frontiers of Pomerania, are returned, very ill ſatisfied with their expedition; not that they intended to eſtabliſh themſelves in Pomerania, their deſign being nothing more than to plunder the towns and villages upon the frontiers; but unluckily for them, a detachment of Pruſſian huſſars ſurprized them in their firſt attempt, and falling upon them with great fury, killed numbers of them, and obliged the remainder to make a very precipitate retreat. Thus they were forced to relinquiſh their deſign, and the great number of waggons that were met upon the road to Poland, filled with their wounded men, were the firſt meſſengers of their defeat.

The advices received this day from Pomerania confirm the above news, and add, that 7 or 800 Pruſſian huſſars are arrived upon the frontiers, followed by three battalions of foot, and a regiment of dragoons. Without doubt it was the approach of theſe troops that occaſioned the precipitate retreat of the Ruſſians.

Madrid, Jan. 10. They are fitting out in the ſeveral dock-yards of this kingdom 24 men of war of the line; but it is thought the Court will make no other uſe of this armament than they did laſt year, to ſend out ſome ſhips now and then to cruiſe upon the coaſts of Naples and Sicily.

Bruſſels, jan. 28. By letters from Liſbon, dated the 26th ult. we learn, that two ſailors belonging to a veſſel which was ſhipwrecked in her paſſage from the iſland of Madeira, but who ſaved themſelves by ſwimming, had, on their arrival at Liſbon, related that there was a civil war in the above iſland; that it having been publiſhed there that the King of Portugal was killed, and that the Duke d'Aveiro had cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed King, by the name of Joſeph II. the Father of a certain order had exhorted the people to acknowledge him; but that the Governor oppoſed this with all his might, and that there had been bloody combats between the two parties, and that in theſe circumſtances the abovementioned veſſel ſet ſail. Theſe letters add, that ſeveral more perſons of divers ranks had been taken up at Liſbon; that the conſpiracy extends farther than was at firſt thought, and that, notwithſtanding the detection of the chief authors thereof, it might yet occaſion great confuſion in Portugal. Several Jeſuits are taken up, but it is not ſaid whether the Society is concerned or not in this black deſign.

Copenhagen, Jan. 26. We are beginning to victual the ſtrong ſquadron which his Majeſty has reſolved to ſend out early in the ſpring, to protect the commerce and navigation of his ſubjects, and to act as occaſion may require.

Stralſund, Jan. 25. Every one knows that this place is capable of ſtopping the moſt enterpriſing enemy, and that it is morally impoſſible to take it, without beſieging it by ſea and land at the ſame time; but as the Pruſſians have not ſhipping enough to come at us, all they can do is to block us up cloſely on the land ſide, and our numerous garriſon may poſſibly be forced by famine to capitulate.

Franckfort, Feb. 1. A report is current here, that the Chevalier de la Touche, formerly Miniſter from France at the Court of Berlin, is actually at Breſlau, charged to make certain overtures to the King of Pruſſia, which, if well received, may poſſibly bring about a general peace.

Paris, Feb. 2. We hear that the conſpiracy againſt the King of Portugal was diſcovered in the following manner. The King, while he was ill of his wounds, lived retired, with a few of his moſt faithful courtiers. His Majeſty cauſed it to be reported in Liſbon that he was at the point of death. He at the ſame time ordered a veſſel to ſail for the Braſils, and gave the captain a packet ſealed up, which he was not to open but in a certain latitude. The veſſel having ſailed, and being arrived at the Azores Iſlands, the captain opened the packet. He there found an expreſs order from the King to ſtop at that place, to read all the papers and letters that ſhould be found on board, to ſeize ſuch of the paſſengers as he ſuſpected, and then return to give his Majeſty an account of what diſcoveries he had made. This order was punctually executed, the papers were examined, the letters opened and read, and the veſſel returned to Liſbon. They were all put into the King's hands, who by that means diſcovered the principal conſpirators.

LONDON, January 16.

We have an account from Mecklenburgh, that General Dohna had called together the deputies of the ſtates of that dutchy at Mirow, in order to ſettle with them the neceſſary arraignments for the payment of the new contributions at which that country has been taxed.

The court of Spain has given orders for equipping nine men of war, to fetch the King of the Two Sicilies to take the regency on him during the indiſpoſition of the King his brother.

Jan. 20. Letters from Vienna ſay, that Marſhal Daun has made choice of the old Marſhal Bathiani, and the Prince of Lichtenſtein, to form the council of war, which he inſiſts upon if he is to command in the next campaign, and that their reſolutions, in conjunction with his own, may bear the ſame authority as if taken in the cabinet.

A paper has been affixed to ſeveral of the publick edifices in Ratiſbon, ſignifying, that the ſurprizal of Franckfort and Liege will naturally and neceſſarily induce the Pruſſians and their allies to make themſelves maſters in the like manner of other places, which may poſſibly end, on the making a peace, in ſubverting the liberty of the free cities, which muſt ruin the trade, and with it the freedom and proſperity of Germany. This has occaſioned great ſpeculation at the Dyet.

They write from Hanover, that the troops of Saxe Gotha, in the pay of Great Britain, which made the two laſt campaigns in the allied army, have been given by their maſter to Hanover; and have been new cloathed in the Hanoverian uniform, after taking an oath of allegiance to his Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover.

Several letters by the laſt Groyne mail adviſe, that the troubles in Corſica ſeem very likely to encreaſe, as the malecontents are now more numerous than for ſome time paſt.

A medal is ordered to be ſtruck upon the conqueſt of Louiſbourg, which is to be preſented to the principal commanders by land and ſea, who were at the reduction of that important place.

We hear that ſome freſh propoſals for a ceſſation of arms between us and France, as preparatory to a general peace, have very lately been preſented to our court by a neutral power.

Jan. 25. There are private letters from Warſaw, which import, that ſome eccleſiaſtics of the higheſt quality have taken great pains to undeceive the King, in regard to the preſent poſture of affairs, and have even gone ſo far as to propoſe the compromiſing matters between the courts of Peterſbourg and Berlin, under the mediation of the republic, in order afterwards to conclude a treaty between Saxony and Pruſſia, under the guaranty of Ruſſia and the republic of Poland.

We hear that orders are iſſued, that each of our men of war, for the future, ſhall carry a fire engine.

Letters from Sileſia confirm what has been printed in the foreign gazettes, viz. That the Pruſſians have taken Troppau and Jagernſdorff, and that the King of Pruſſia, with ſeveral regiments, was gone from Breſlau to join the body of troops under the command of General Fouquet, in order to undertake a ſecret expedition.

They write from Caſſel of the 12th inſtant, that it was thought the French would ſoon evacuate that whole country; that a large train of artillery, and a great quantity of proviſions, were on the road from Hanover, going to Prince Ferdinand's army; and that the Landgrave of Heſſe was gone to ſpend the winter at Rintlen.

All the tranſports in the river, deſigned to join the grand fleets at Portſmouth and Plymouth, have received orders to get themſelves ready for ſailing on Wedneſday next, if the wind permits.

Four Dutch men of war arrived at Malaga the 25th ult. having an agent from the States on board, and after ſtaying there a few days, they proceeded to Algiers, where they are gone with a commiſſion of importance.

Jan. 30. It is thought that a tax will be laid on all who keep open ſhops for the ſale of any commodity whatſoever.

We are credibly informed, that upwards of 90 ſail of Dutch merchantmen are upon the point of ſailing for the French iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, under convoy of four of their own men of war.

Letters from Stockholm import, that that government have ſent 8 frigates to cruize and protect their trade againſt the Pruſſian privateers; and that they are determined to ſend next ſpring ſeveral men of war of the line into the North ſea, on the ſame account.

Feb. 3. Letters from Dreſden mention, that the ſale of the timber that has been cut down in the foreſts of Saxony, by order of the King of Pruſſia, amounted to above 200,000 rix-dollars.

By a letter from Vienna of the 15th inſt. we learn, that the magiſtrates of Francfort had ſent an expreſs to acquaint the Imperial Court, that the French had ſurprized and occupied that city, requeſting relief; upon which a grand conference was held at the Prince de Deux Ponts's palace, but the reſult thereof had not then tranſpired.

They write from Leipſick, that by a declaration, ſigned by the King of Pruſſia the 30th of December laſt, he gives his royal aſſurance to the city of Leipſick, that upon payment of the 400,000 rix-dollars contribution, they ſhall be exempted from paying any more during the war.

A letter from Goree ſays, that the French Governor behaved very ill in ſtriking his colours two or three times, in order to deceive us, and hoiſting them ſuddenly, and renewing the attack at ſuch an advantage; that he, the Governor, with another, came on board Commodore Keppel, with a flag of truce, after his treachery, but could obtain no other conditions than what have been already mentioned.

We hear an Engliſhman arrived from Spain (whoſe brother is a maſter ſhip builder at Ferrol) has invented a method to make the largeſt man of war go two knots an hour in a dead calm, or upon a lee ſhore.---We are told it is the greateſt diſcovery made in navigation for theſe many years. ---The Spaniards were ſo ſenſible of the utility of his invention, that ſome conſiderable offers were made to him for imparting the ſecret, which he rejected in favour of his native country; and when information was given that he intended to depart the kingdom, a meſſenger was diſpatched from Madrid to ſtop him, but luckily he had ſailed in the packet for England a few hours before the order arrived.

The Garland man of war is appointed convoy for the trade bound to Leith, and will ſail from the Nore the 7th inſtant; after which ſhe is to convoy two regiments from Leith to Embden.

The baggage of his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward is kept in readineſs to be ſent out of town, as his Royal Highneſs, it is ſaid, intends to go out again in the expedition fleet.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 2.

'The Pallas, Capt. Cleveland, is ordered to cruize in the North Sea for the Belleiſle privateer.'

Extract of a letter from on board his Majeſty's ſhip Warſpight, at Spithead, Jan. 31.

'We are preparing to ſail, with two other ſhips of the line, for the American ſeas, and, as we are informed, are deſtined to attack Quebec, for which buſineſs we are well provided with all kinds of ſtores. There are ſeveral volunteers going out upon this expedition. We now lie with our topſails looſe, and ſo ſhall not make any long ſtay here.'

We learn from Liege, that the French troops on the Rhine are preparing to join Marſhal Soubiſe's army.

By Thurſday's Liſbon mail we are informed, that the King of Portugal having found the Jeſuits to be deeply concerned in the conſpiracy, has ſent to Rome to beg his Holineſs will not protect the ſociety, but give leave for ſuch of them as are found criminal to be puniſhed according to their deſerts.

Sir Robert Rich's, and another regiment of dragoons, are going to Germany to reinforce the Engliſh troops there.

A number of horſes are bought up, and are going to be embarked, to remount the cavalry in Germany.

Feb. 6. Saturday a meſſenger was diſpatched to the Earl of Briſtol, his Majeſty's miniſter to the court of Spain, with diſpatches of importance.

We hear that 30 men out of each regiment in England are to go abroad to recruit the forces in Germany, and that there is ſuch a ſpirit among the men, that the greateſt part of them have already offered themſelves.

A draught of 50 men, from ſome particular regiments of dragoons, will be ſhortly made, and quartered along the ſea coaſts of the kingdom.

We hear that the troops deſigned to reinforce the army in Germany, have orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march the firſt of next month.

Feb. 7. By ſome Letters from Portugal we learn, that 2,700,000 cruſadoes [valued at about half a crown each] were found at one of the Duke d'Aveiro's country ſeats; which, with other large ſums of money, were to be diſtributed amongſt his adherents occaſionally, as might be required in bringing about his wicked revolution; and that the ſaid Duke had given orders to ſome foreign merchants to import 4000 muſkets with bayonets, to be divided amongſt his party at a proper time, and were found in a warehouſe. That the money abovementioned, and ſome other large ſums, with the arms, have been confiſcated to the King's uſe.

Feb. 8. The Favourite man of war has taken and carried into Gibraltar a large French ſhip from St. Domingo, with ſugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, ſaid to be worth 40,000 l.

The tranſports lately taken into the Government's ſervice are ordered to fall down the river, in order to take the draughts on board from the ſeveral regiments, which are intended to reinforce our troops in Germany.

It is obſerved in a paper handed about at the Hague, under the title of "The ſentiments of a true Dutchman," that the taking what are called vigorous meaſures would be very raſh and premature; firſt, becauſe the French Ambaſſador's talking of it as a common cauſe, plainly proves that the Engliſh are in the right. In the next place, it may plunge the Republic into a war with another maritime power without allies; and laſtly, becauſe the war in Germany may poſſibly take ſuch a turn as may expoſe ſome of the provinces to ſuffer for a cauſe, in which they have not only no concern, but which they have oppoſed to the utmoſt of their power.

By letters from Ireland we hear, that the Marſhal Belleiſle privateer was again returned to her old ſtation on that coaſt, and that a few days before ſhe came there, in cruiſing about four leagues to the weſtward of Cape Clear, ſhe took two Scots ſhips loaded with fiſh; that ſhe ſoon after fell in with a Spaniſh ſhip, out of which ſhe took a little fruit and wine, and then let her proceed on her voyage.

A quantity of warlike ſtores and other neceſſaries are embarking for Goree.

Yeſterday was ſent to the Bank a liſt of the names of the ſubſcribers for the 6,600,000 l. to be raiſed for the ſervice of the Government. We hear that the ſubſcribers will have 3 10ths of what they wrote for.

Feb. 10. A letter from Liſbon ſays, that the Duke d'Aveiro's concern in the late conſpiracy, was diſcovered by his coming to the houſe of one of the Bravoes juſt after they had ſhot at the King. The Bravo's wife happened to have her brother, a glover by trade, with her, whom, on ſeeing the Duke, ſhe haſtily thruſt into a cloſet in the room which ſhe left herſelf, and into which the Duke and the other two immediately entered. The glover overheard the Duke expreſſing a concern that the King had not been quite diſpatched; and upon being told next day that his Majeſty had been aſſaulted, he went to the ſecretary of ſtate, and informed him of what he had heard at the houſe of the Bravo.

It was at their coming out from a grand ball given by the Engliſh factory, that the Duke d'Aveiro, his dutcheſs and ſon, were apprehended. Some time before, it was obſerved, that all the troops were drawing down towards the metropolis, and that they were making a univerſal change of officers in the army.

The principal conſpirators were allowed nothing but bread and water during their impriſonment, and were each of them put to the torture ſix times, ſo that the old Marquis of Tavora was hardly able to get up the ſtairs of the ſcaffold. He was brought to the place of execution in an open cart, with the Duke d'Aveiro, who remained in it at the foot of the ſcaffold, while the other was broke on the wheel before his eyes. Tavora, before he was fixed to the wheel, went round the ſcaffold, and lifted up the cloths that covered the ſeveral bodies; but when he came to his younger ſon's body, he kneeled down, kiſſed the corpſe, and wept much.

When the Duke d'Aveiro mounted the ſcaffold, his hands were inſtantly cut off, on account of his having fired one of the blunderbuſſes at the King. Then bleeding as he was, he was tied to the wheel, where he languiſhed an hour and a quarter, receiving eight ſtrokes. In about half an hour his face became totally black; his ſcreams, at every ſtroke, were enough to frighten any one. With the laſt ſtroke they broke his belly, and his bowels came out. During the time of the execution, all the Conſpirator's houſes were pulled down.

Another letter from Liſbon ſays, that the Duke d'Aveiro's adherents carried the plot ſo far, by their falſe inſinuations, in reporting that the king was dead, that they got the ſaid Duke proclaimed King in the iſland of Madeira.

Admiralty-Office, February 1.

Captain Philips, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Juno, arrived in Plymouth Sound, gives an account, that having information of a French privateer being ſeen on the coaſt, he went in queſt of her, and fell in with her the 25th paſt, in the night, and after a ſlight reſiſtance took her. She proved to be Le Machault of Granville, of 24 guns upon one deck, and 240 men. Three days before ſhe had taken the Indian Queen, for Africa, of Briſtol, and was returning with her prize to France, which eſcaped.

St. James's, Feb. 2. 1759. This day the Right Hon. Ed. Boſcawen, Eſq; Admiral of the blue, was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

NEW-YORK, April 9.

Monday laſt, in the Afternoon, returned here from a Cruize, the Privateer Ship Hercules, Paul Miller, Commander: His Cruize will turn out tolerably well, being concerned in three Ships loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Cotton.

The Ship taken by Captain Rutgers, came up the ſame Day from Sandy-Hook: She is called the Citoyen, Mon. Donnefort, Maſter, from the Cape bound to Rochelle; is about 250 Tons, was formerly a Privateer out of Briſtol, and now carries 14 Guns, and had on board, when taken, 40 men, but fired only one Broadſide before ſhe ſtruck.

The ſame Day alſo, the Snow La Bodine, Mon. Burbee, taken by Capt. M'Daniel, came in: She was bound to the Cape from Breſt, was taken the 17th of December laſt, has been almoſt three Months on the Coaſt, and had three of her Hands, Dutchmen, waſhed overboard: Her Cargo conſiſts of Flour, Wine, and ſome Dry Goods, &c. &c.

The next Day was ſent in by the Sturdy-Beggar, Robert Troup, Commander, the Snow Africa, Monſieur Bouche, Maſter, from the Cape for Old-France: She was taken the firſt of March laſt, is very deep loaded with Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton; is about 170 Tons, and formerly belonged to Liverpool.

A Choice Parcel of MADEIRA WINE, in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks, to be ſold by JOHN RELFE.

The ſame Day alſo, Captain Bryſon arrived in four Weeks from the Bay of Honduras: He ſays, That many of the Baymen are gone up the Muſqueto-Shore, being apprehenſive of a Viſit from their old Neighbours the Spaniards: The following Veſſels Captain Bryſon left in the Bay, viz. The Rainbow, Archibald, of Philadelphia; Captain Sennit, of Halifax; Katten, of Piſcataqua; Turner, of Jamaica; and the Captains Stevenſon, Winthorp and Aſhfield, of this Port.

Saturday laſt his Majeſty's Frigate, the Diana, Alexander Schomberg, Eſq; Commander, arrived here from Portſmouth, having Brigadier General Prideaux on board. She has on board, for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Troops, 18 Cheſts of Money. The Diana ſailed from Portſmouth, the 13th of February, in Company with the Somerſet, Admiral Holmes; the Northumberland, Lord Colvil; the Intrepide, Trident, and Terrible, all of the Line; and the Trent, Seahorſe, Viſtula, and Sixty Tranſports, bound to this Port. The Ships of the Line were to proceed to Louiſbourg or Halifax, after they had ſeen the Tranſports ſafe in a certain Latitude.

Saturday likewiſe, Captain Keirſtead arrived in 16 Days from Monti Chriſto, where he left 104 Sail of Engliſh Veſſels. He ſays, That ſome Time before he ſailed, Capt. Seymour, in the General Wolfe Privateer of this Place, put in there, who a few Days before had fell in with the famous Monſieur Chateleau, bound to Old France from the Cape; but it blew ſuch a violent Gale of Wind, that he could not fire one Gun at him, and Mr. Monſieur gave him the Slip in the Night. Captain Leightburn for this Place ſailed in Company with Captain Keirſtead.

We hear from above, that a French Deſerter came in to Fort Edward the Week before laſt, from Ticonderoga, and that he informed, the French had a ſcouting Party out, and others preparing to go out againſt us, when Rogers's late Affair happened; which obliged the firſt to put back, and diſconcerted the Scheme of the others ſo much, that they remained quiet in their Quarters when he came away.

Capt. Phenix, in the Sampſon Privateer of this Port, on the ſecond of March laſt, in a violent Storm, was diſmaſted, and obliged to throw all his Guns overboard. The Storm continued two Days: He put into Bermudas to refit, and about the 17th was near refitted, and ready to proceed on his Cruize.

The Leoſtoffe Man of War, bound to Virginia with Stores, run upon the Rocks at Bermuda, about the 12th or 14th of March, where ſhe lay the beſt Part of 24 Hours, but it being calm and moderate Weather, and having Aſſiſtance from the Shore, ſhe got off without any conſiderable Damage. She had been from Portſmouth five Weeks.

We hear that our late worthy Governor Sir Charles Hardy, Rear Admiral of the Blue, ſince his Return to England, has married a young Lady of Fortune, Relation of Sir William Pitt, Firſt Secretary of State.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, March 17, 1759.

"This Evening we have Accounts, which I think may be depended on, That ſome Days ago His Majeſty's Sloop Barbados was chaſed by 8 French Ships of the Line, and 2 Frigates, about 10 Leagues to Windward of Martinico; and it is ſuppoſed they are arrived there. This, I preſume, can have no great Effect on the Succeſs of our Guadaloupe Expedition; and it is generally hoped Fort Royal will not be ſtrong enough to protect thoſe Ships againſt the Superiority of Commodore Moore's Squadron. North-America Privateers, well manned, would be of Service here at this Time, and they might make it well worth their while."

The Subſtance of the other Letters from Antigua (which we have had the Opportunity of ſeeing) is pretty much as follows, viz. That it was thought there was not above 1000 of the Enemy (White-Men) under Arms on Guadaloupe: That our army landed ſafely on the Back Side of that Iſland, without any Loſs, where they had it in their Power intirely to cut off all Supplies from the French, and intended immediately to attack them: That Commodore Moore, who, it was ſaid, was going to Martinico with moſt of the Capital Ships, had offered great Encouragement to all Privateers that would join the Fleet: That in Antigua they had raiſed a great many Volunteers, white and black, to go to the Aſſiſtance of our Forces on Guadaloupe, and that ſome Ships lay ready to carry them off: That a Number of our Soldiers, who got ſick ſoon after their Landing, were ſo well recovered as to be fit for Service again: That it was the general Opinion the Enemy muſt ſurrender ſoon after the 22d ult. (when Captain Jones left Antigua) And that two or three of our Ships had been at Dominica, and deſtroyed the Forts there.

The Captains Gardner, Hall, Jones and Donnell, are arrived at Antigua from this Port.

The Sloop George, Captain Burrows, of this Place, and bound to Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, is caſt away on Cape Hatteras; Veſſel and Cargo both loſt.

On Monday laſt His Excellency General AMHERST arrived here from New-York. He was accompanied by their Excellencies the Governors DELANCEY, and BERNARD, CHRISTOPHER KILBY, Eſq; and ſome Gentlemen of the Army. The Guns of the Fort were fired, and the Bells rung on the Occaſion; and Yeſterday His Excellency ſet out again for New-York.

At a general Meeting of the Members of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for enſuring Houſes againſt Loſſes by Fire, on Tueſday laſt, at the Court-houſe, the following Perſons were choſen Directors and Treaſurer for the enſuing Year, viz. Samuel Rhoads, Thomas Stretch, Evan Morgan, Joſeph Fox, Thomas Gordon, Jacob Lewis, Joſeph Stretch, Samuel Morris, David Daſhler, Thomas Wharton, Edward Duffield, John Ord, Directors. James Pemberton, Treaſurer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Rebecca and Suſanna, G. Nicholſon, from London.
------ Rebecca, Robert Gardner, from Barbados.
------ Mary and Sally, William Moore, from St. Kitts.
------ Two Brothers, Henry Sturgis, from Antigua.
------ Three Brothers, T. Farmer, from Turks-Iſland.
Schooner Fiſher, James Barnes, from Louiſbourg.
-------- Betſy, Thomas Wilſon, from New Providence.
-------- Charming Nancy, Joſeph Finley, from N. York.
-------- Dolphin, Samuel Briard, from Piſcataqua.
-------- Charming Betſey, J. Roberts, from Providence.
Ship Speedwell, Thomas Lake, from Briſtol.
---- Unicorn, Thomas Brice, from Madeira.
---- Roebuck, Joſeph Jones, from Antigua.
Sloop Two Brothers, Standfaſt Wyatt, from R. Iſland.
Sloop Harlequin, Edward Vaughan, from Halifax.
---- Hope, Jeremiah Baſſet, from Antigua.
Sloop Sophy, William Pratt, from New-Providence.
------ Lark, Joſeph Lettſon, from New York.
------ Elizabeth, Edmund Morton, from N. Carolina.
------ Dolphin, Conſtant Lhommedieu, from Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Betſey, John Attwood, for Halifax.
----------Mayflower, John Murrey, for N. Providence.
---------Charming Nancy, Joſeph Finley, for N. York.
---------Unity, Thomas Morton, for Halifax.
---------Betſey, Thomas Wilſon, for N. Providence.
Brig Dolphin, John Lea, for Montſerrat.
Sloop Elizabeth and Mary, William Gibbons, for Antigua.
Schooner Polly, George Noarth, for S. Carolina.

CLEARED.

Schooner Reſolution, Thomas Simpſon, to Piſcataqua.
Ship Fanny, Archibald Galbraith, to Newry.
Sloop Greyhound, Nathaniel Jeniſon, to N. Carolina.
Brig Whitehill, William Greenway, to Jamaica.
Sloop Mary Ann, Solomon Gibbs, to Antigua.
Sloop Succeſs, Reuben Worth, to Nantucket.
Ship Hopewell, John Ford, to Barbados.
Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide, to N. York.
Ship Molly, Thomas Powell, to Jamaica.
Schooner Charming Nancy, Joſeph Finley, to N. York.
Schooner Amazon, Mungo Creighton, to Antigua.
Sloop Toby, John Waugh, to Do.
Schooner Betſey, John Attwood, to Halifax.

A SINGLE Woman, that can read and write, and can be well recommended, may hear of a Place at the New-Printing Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. One uſed to Shop-keeping, will ſuit the beſt.

Choice BARBADOS RUM, to be Sold by
THOMAS CLIFFORD,
At his Store in Water-ſtreet.

To be ſold, by publick Vendue, at the London-Coffee-Houſe, on Saturday, the 28th Inſtant, in the Evening,
The PRIVATEER SHIP SPRY,
With all her Guns, viz. ſix Nine Pounders, twelve Six Pounders, four Three Pounders, and ten Swivels; with all her other Appurtenances. An Inventory of which to be ſeen at the ſaid Coffee-Houſe.

Imported in the Rebecca and Suſannah, Capt. Nicholſon, from London, and King George, Capt. Dingee, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by
SCOTT & M'MICHAEL,
At their Store in Water ſtreet

BEST Engliſh Sail cloth, No. 1 to 8, 7 8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, ozenbrigs and ticklingburghs, 3-qr. 7 8ths, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, fuſtians and thick ſets, fine cottons and chintzes, glaſs and flint ware in crates, choice bottled beer, with ſundry other goods, fit for the ſeaſon.

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituate on Newtown Creek, four Miles from Cooper's Ferry, containing 400 Acres, well improved in Buildings, Orcharding and Meadow, with a good Landing; there are 300 Acres of Wood Land, well timbered. Enquire of the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes. ‖

JAMES GRAISBURY.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1759.

To be LETT,

THE Houſe, Garden, Stables, &c. in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, a little above the State Houſe, very commodious for any Gentleman, for Terms, enquire of John Roſs, Eſq; in Second-ſtreet. ‖

ON Sunday, the 18th ult. in the Night, the Fulling mill of Archibald Douglas, near St. George's, New-Caſtle County, was broke open and robbed of two Pieces of Cloth, fulled, dyed, tentered and carded, ready for ſheering; they were both of a reddiſh brown Colour, and each contained about twelve Yards and a Half. One Piece was marked N M on a Bit of Cloth, ſewed to the Piece; the other marked R with Linen Thread. Whoever ſecures the Thief and Cloth, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and the Owner have his Cloth again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward; and if the Cloth only, Fifteen Shillings for each Piece, paid by
⊕ ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS.

DESERTED

From His Majeſty's 17th Regiment of Foot, commanded by the late Brigadier-General John Forbes, now quartered in Philadelphia, between the 24th ult. and the 8th Inſtant,

DANIEL Carrol, Corporal of the late Brigadier-General Forbes's Company, aged 21 Years, five Feet ſix Inches high, ſwarthy Complexion, Pock marked, has a Mole on his right Cheek, with black Hair; born at Kilkenny in Ireland; by Trade a Carpenter.

Daniel Carlin, of the late Brigadier-General Forbes's Company, aged 22 Years, five Feet ſeven Inches high, fair Complexion, freckled in the Face, ſandy Hair, well ſet, a little round ſhouldered; born at Manney Moor, in Ireland. By Trade a Linen Weaver.

Thomas Dorrough, of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Morris's Company, aged 20 Years, five Feet nine Inches and an Half high, fair Complexion, ſmooth Face, fair Hair, grey Eyes, has a little Stoop in his Shoulders; born at Strabane in Ireland. A labouring Man.

Francis M'Cormick, of Lieut. Col. Arthur Morris's Company, aged 25 Years, five Feet five Inches and a Quarter high, ſwarthy Complexion, a little Pock-marked, light brown Hair; born at Loughrea in Ireland. By Trade a Leather Breeches-maker.

George Drinkwater, of Capt. Chriſtopher Ruſſell's Company, aged 38 Years, five Feet eight Inches and a Half high, ſwarthy Complexion, full faced, black Eyes, very dull of hearing, wears a Wig, round ſhouldered, ſtoops a little in his Walk; born at Liverpool in Old England. By Trade a Currier.

John Gueſt, of Capt. William Howard's Company, aged 28 Years, five Feet eight Inches high, ſwarthy Complexion, a little Pock marked, dark brown Hair, has a Caſt in both his Eyes; born at Shipnell, in Old England. A labouring Man.

William Towland, of Capt. Paul Rycaut's Company of Grenadiers, aged 24 Years, five Feet ten Inches and an Half high, fair Complexion, light brown Hair, ſlender limbed; born in St. George's Hundred, in New-Caſtle County, in Pennſylvania, and ſerved laſt Campaign in the Pennſylvania Regiment.

Whoever ſecures any of the above Deſerters, and confines them in any of His Majeſty's Goals, and gives Notice thereof to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment at Philadelphia, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Sterling reward. And if any Perſon harbours or conceals any of the ſaid Deſerters, they will be proſecuted according to Law.

Amity, in Berks County April 7, 1759.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Ellis Griffith deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame within ſix Months from this Date: And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts within the above Time, that they may be adjuſted by GEORGE LUTTS, Executor. 5

Juſt Imported from London, and to be ſold cheap, by W. DUNLAP, at the Neweſt-Printing Office in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A Very large and well aſorted Collection of Books and Stationary, of the Particulars of which Catalogues are now in the Preſs, and will be publiſhed and given gratis, with all Speed. Of whom alſo may be had, a great Variety of School Books, in Latin, Greek and Engliſh: a great Variety of little Hiſtory books for the Amuſement and Improvement of Children: Alſo all Sorts of Blank books, ruled and plain, with Leather, Parchment, and Marble Covers: All Sorts of Writing Paper, cut, gilt and plain, by the Ream or any ſmaller Quantity: Beſt Dutch, Engliſh and common Quills: Superfine, fine and common Sealingwax and Wafers, the latter with or without Boxes: Ink-powder, Pounce and Pounce-boxes; Letter ſiſes, Fountain-pens, Ivory handled Penknives and Folders: Beſt Parchment for Writings and Drumheads: Black-lead Pencils, with and without Steel Caſes: Slates and Slate-pencils: Beſt Bonnet Fullers, and Book-binders Paſteboard. Likewiſe, blank Bills of Lading bound and in Sheets: Judgment and common Bonds; Wills and Powers, and all Sorts of other Blanks.

Philadelphia, April 12. 1759.

TO be ſold, by publick Vendue, on Saturday, the 21ſt Inſt. under the Court Houſe, A large Parcel of choice Deerſkins, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of The Library Company of Philadelphia, *that they are to meet, purſuant to their Charter, on Monday, the ſeventh Day of May next, at the Library, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to chooſe Directors and a Treaſurer, and to make their Twenty ſeventh annual Payment.*

For the New-Jerſey Regiment, under the Command of Colonel
PETER SCHUYLER.

TO every able bodied Volunteer will be given Twelve Pounds *Proclamation Money, and Clothes, a Blanket, and other Neceſſaries, to the Value of* Eight Pounds *more; and they are to be inliſted only to the firſt Day of November next; ſo that the Bounty-money, Cloathes and Pay, will amount in the whole to* Five Pounds *a Month; that is,* Three Shillings and Four-pence *a Day, beſides Subſiſtence.*

All Perſons who are willing to ſerve their King and Country upon this Occaſion, are to repair to ſome of the Officers, who have Warrants to recruit for this Service at Salem, Glouceſter, Burlington, Bordentown, Trenton, &c. ⊕

A PASTURE to be LETT,

CONTAINING five Acres and a Half, bounding on Mill Creek and old York Road, oppoſite Mr. Sayre's and Dr. Moore's Places. Enquire of Evan Morgan; who continues to ſell Madeira Wine, Jamaica Spirit, Sack, Brandy, Citron Water, and other Cordials; Vinegar; a Parcel of choice Wine in quarter Caſks; a Cheſt with Carpenters Tools; a Copper Sign, and Iron Bars to hang it; a large Pennſylvania Fire Place: Elixir Proprietatis, Stoughton's Bitters; ſunary dry Goods; and a Negro Man. ¶

To be SOLD by
JAMES WALLACE,
At his Store, the Corner of Market, in Water-ſtreet,

RAISINS, Currants, Pepper, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Rice, Powder, Muſketoons, Muſkets, Piſtols, Cutlaſſes, Iron bound Water Caſks, and ſome choice old White Wine, in Quarter Caſks, and a few Boxes of freſh Lemons.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1759.

LOST, about a fortnight ago, from the Door of John Stillwagon, in the Northern Liberties; A Hunting Saddle, (about half worn) with a Green Frize Saddle Cloth, and yellow Binding; Alſo a double bitted Bridle tied behind ſaid Saddle, when loſt. If any Perſon can inform where they may be had again, or brings either of them to the ſaid John Stillwagon, ſhall have for the Saddle Ten Shillings, and for the Bridle Five Shillings, and no Queſtions aſked. ¶

Philadelphia, April 4, 1759.

TO be ſold, a Parcel of New Hempſeed, of laſt Summer's Growth. Enquire of James Stephens, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet. ¶

Imported in the laſt Ships from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap for ready Money or ſhort credit, by
M'JANETT and M'MURTRIE,
At their Store in Water-ſtreet,

A Variety of Merchandize, ſuitable for the Seaſon; with an Aſſortment of Copper, Pewter and Glaſs Wares, Bar Lead, and Shot of all Sizes.

N. B. The Partnerſhip between M'Janett and M'Murtrie expires the latter End of this Year; therefore all thoſe who have any Demands againſt them are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that the Ballances may be paid. And thoſe that are indebted to them above ſix Months, are deſired to pay off their Accounts, or they may expect immediately to be ſued; becauſe M'Janett goes to England in the Fall, and is to ſtay ſome conſiderable Time in Europe. Tbc. 3 M.

THOSE Ladies and Gentlemen who I have had, and ſtill have, the Honour to teach, will, I hope, favour me with their Company on Tueſday Evening, the 17th Day of this Inſt. at the Aſſembly Room in Lodge Alley, which I have procured for their Reception; each Perſon to pay Seven Shillings and Sixpence; and as this will be the laſt Time I ſhall teach until next Winter, I have taken this Method of acquainting you, as I am inclinable to think it will be ſome Satisfaction to your Parents, as well as a great Honour done to your humble Servant,

GEORGE ABINGTON.

N. B. Thoſe who incline to come, are deſired to ſend to me for Tickets, at my Houſe, up Vidal's Alley, Second ſtreet. ⊕

York County, April 2. 1759.

THE late dwelling Plantation, with the Mill and Appurtenances, of John Schmitt, ſituated in Manchester Township (taken in Execution, and advertiſed to be ſold the 30th of March laſt) will be expoſed to Sale, on the Premiſes, on Saturday, the 21ſt of this Inſt. the former Sale being poſtponed by reaſon of the exceſſive Rains, which rendered the Roads impaſſable, ſo that Purchaſers could not attend, by

ZACHARIAH SHUGARS, Sheriff. ♂

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Servant Girl, who has four Years to ſerve, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire at the New-Printing Office. ⊕ 5s. Toctf.

JOHN WHITE, *Staymaker,*

IS removed from Cheſtnut ſtreet to Front ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, oppoſite Pewter-platter-alley. All Perſons that ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved in the beſt and neateſt Manner, as uſual, by their humble Servant, JOHN WHITE.

N. B. He wants an Apprentice. ‖

To be SOLD by
THOMAS GORDON,
At his Store, oppoſite the Tun Tavern, in Water ſtreet,

A LARGE Quantity of choice Jamaica Spirit, four Years old, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, Keg, or Gallon. Tbs.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

Best possible image.

Just imported in the Captains Duncan, Bradshaw and Nicholson, from London, and to be sold by

JOHN LEACOCK, Goldsmith,

In Front street, Philadelphia, the following new fashion sterling plate, jewels, &c. at very reasonable rates, viz.

CHased silver teapots, chased sugar dishes, chased milk-pots, chased salts and glasses, chased snuff-boxes gilt the inside, chased corals and bells, chased tweeser cases, shagreen ditto, patch boxes, chrystal stone shoe buckles set in silver, cornelian seals set in gold, ditto in silver, white and brown chrystal sleeve buttons set in gold, white ditto in silver, waistcoat ditto, Scotch pebble sleeve buttons in silver, chrystal lockets set in gold, neat garnet and chrystal 3 drop ear-rings set in gold, ditto single drops, neat garnet necklaces set in gold and silver, garnet shirt buckles set in gold, garnet and other stone rings set in gold, sciffar chains, with chased hooks, neat Pinchbeck gilt cane heads, amber ditto, silver watches, rose diamond sparks, large ditto, chrystals for lockets, with cyphers, white and brown chrystal stones for buttons, chrystals for ear-rings, white and brown three square chrystal blocks for seals, chrystals for mourning rings, composition and doublets for rings, garnet stones for ditto, small chrystals for ditto, silver steel top thimbles, penny-weights and grains, coral necklaces, solitairs, cases of lancets, ruby and white foil, files, blow-pipes, hand shears, smelling bottles, silk money purses, oilstones, viving brushes, agat mortars and pestles, knee-buckle chapes, crucibles, blue pots, scratch brushes, half round and four square drawing plates, fine round ditto, black and white enamel, pumice-stone, rotten-stone, crocus martis, stone burnishers, finger and ear-ring cases, reading and near sighted glasses, small square steel for gravers, &c. Where may be had all kinds of gold and silver work, in the neatest manner, as usual.

Newly imported in the Rebecca and Susannah from London, and to be sold by

ROBINSON *and* HARDING

At their Store in Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, almost opposite to Mr. William Callender's,

BRITISH and German hempen and flaxen ozenbrigs, dowlas, garlix, princes linen, tandem filesias, brown roles, Russia sheeting, 9-8ths wd. white and brown Irish sheeting and dowlas, Irish linens, long lawns, muslins, humhums, cimbricks, clear lawns, calicoes, printed cottons and linens, nankeen cloths, black and changeable taffeties, persians, ribbons, thicksets, dy'd pillows, fustians, jeans, barragons, demities, counterpains, bed ticks, a variety of checks and stripes, ginghams, cotton hollands, patterns for womens gowns, check and printed handkerchiefs, mens and womens gloves, silk breech s patterns, castor and felt hats, white and brown buckrams, poplins, calimancoes, durants, tammies, everlastings, hair and worsted shags, silk and cotton laces, ferrets, quality and shoe bindings, gartering, tapes, hobbins, threads, needles, cutlery and hardware, shot, and sundry other goods. Tbctf.

To be SOLD,

A LOT, situate in Plumb-street, in the Southern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, at the Distance of 79 Feet from the West Side of Second-street, being 14 Feet in Breadth, and 74 Feet in Depth, bounded on the South by said Street, on the East by a House and Lot belonging to the Estate of David Chambers deceased, and on the West by a three Foot Alley, which is to be left open for the Use of the said Lot and Lot adjoining. On said Lot is a good three Story Brick House the Width of the Lot, and 22 Feet deep

Also one other Lot on the North Side of Sassafras street, between Second and Front-streets, on which are three Wooden, and one Brick, Tenement; said Lot is 32 Feet in Front, and extends 70 Feet North and South on the West Side thereof, at the Width of 18 Feet, and the remaining 14 Feet is 50 Feet deep; being bound on the East by a House and Lot of Doctor Peter Sonmans, and on the West by Ground of John Smith, and Samuel Wallace.

Any Person inclining to purchase either, or all, of the above mentioned Houses and Lots, by applying to Ann Clarkson, at the Reverend Gilbert Tennant's, may be informed of the Terms and Title. ⊕ N.B. They are clear of Ground Rent.

TO be sold, by the Subscriber, living on the Premises, on Society-hill, Two new Brick Houses, two Stories high, each House 17 Feet front on Front street, 38 Feet deep, ten Foot Piazza, and 19 Foot Kitchens, with a three Foot Alley between both, and a Pump between the two Kitchen Doors. Any Person inclining to purchase either of them, or both, may apply to

JAMES CRAIG.

N. B. The Purchaser or Purchasers, paying a third Part of the Money down, may have Twelve Months Credit for the Remainder, paying Interest, and giving Security, if required.

*** Both Kitchens two Stories high, and the Lot of Ground 200 Feet deep, subject to a Ground rent of Two Pounds Five Shillings this Currency, each House Tbctf.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STolen from the Subscriber, living in Trediffrin, Chester County, on the second or third Night of last Month, a half worn hunting Saddle, of the new Fashion, with green Plush Housings, and Fringe round it, and the Orris under the Fringe, and a Piece sewed on the Front, with swivel Stirrups; a running Rein snaffel Bridle, marked on the Forehead Piece with the Letters I A; also a half worn Silk Cambet Coat, full trimmed, with Silk and Hair Buttons, lined with white Bristol Stuff, the Coat of a brownish Colour, and a black Silk Jacket, half worn, with a false Breast; also a brown Holland ditto; a good Forty Shilling Hat, and a new Blanket, with red and blue Stripes on the Sides.

N. B. The Buttons that are laced on the brown Holland Jacket are brown Glass, with white Spots in them, and set in Brass Shanks. Whoever takes up the Thief or Thieves, having the above described Goods, and secures him or them in any Goal, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, and the Owner have his Goods, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by AMOS JONES. ¶

Philadelphia, March 24, 1759.

STrayed from a Pasture at Thunder-hill, about the Beginning of September last, a light coloured grey Horse, about fifteen Hands high, paces and trots, has a lofty Carriage with his Head, rises considerably at the Kidneys, narrow shaped behind, no Brand nor Ear mark, had the Fistula some Time before he strayed, is six Years old this Spring. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to Mr. William M'Dowell, Inn-keeper, at the Cross-Roads, Chester County, or to Andrew Work, Esq; in Bert Township, Lancaster County, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN BARNET. ¶

CAme to the Plantation of Hugh Davie, in Passyunk Township, the latter End of January last, A roan Horse, between 13 and 14 Hands high, no Brand, Ear marked, paces and trots, and shod before. The owner coming and proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have him again from Conrad Mock, on said Plantation. □

VERY good LAMPBLACK sold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

BERLIN Needle Work taught from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Twelve, and from Two till Five in the Afternoon, Price Ten Pistoles to those that come to the House; and Fifteen Pistoles to those Ladies that chuse to be taught at their own Houses. Enquire for Mrs. Anderson, at Mr. Johnson's, Baker, in Arch-street. ⊙

BENJAMIN HARBESON,

IS removed from the Corner of Strawberry-Alley, to the North Side of Market-street, opposite the Jersey Market, at the Sign of the Tea-kettle and Canister, two Doors above the New-Printing-Office. Where he continues to carry on his Business as usual, and makes Copper and Tin Ware in the best Manner; he has for Sale a large Assortment of Merchandize at the most reasonable Rates, viz. best London Pewter Dishes, Plates, Basons, Tankards, Mugs, Teapots, Cream-pots, Spoons, Candle-moulds, Bed pans, and Close-stool-pans, Copper Tea-kettles, Coffee-pots, Chocolate-pots, Saucepans, drinking Pots, and Boilers; a large Assortment of Brass Kettles, from one Quart to forty Gallons, Iron and Brass Wire sorted, Warming-pans, Candlesticks, Brass Cocks and Lead, an Assortment of Dry Goods, &c. &c. ⊕ 3 M.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1758.

RUn away, on the 24th of October last, from William Scott, of this City, a Servant Man, named William Stogdell, by Trade a Taylor, a lusty well set Fellow, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, has a full round Face, with a large bushey Head of yellow coloured Hair, growing very low towards his Eye-brows; he was born in Yorkshire, in England, and speaks much the Language of that Country; came over from Derry this fall with Captain Hamilton, in the Ship City of Derry. Had on when he went away, a brown Pea Jacket, with small turn-up Cuffs, a Flannel under Jacket, with the Stripes across, blue beige Breeches, new Shoes, and a new Felt Hat, but probably he may change his Apparel, and cut off his Hair. He is a remarkable Fellow, and has not a very good Look, he neither looks like a Taylor, Soldier nor Sailor, being a clumsy, big fellow, and may be known by his Tongue. He takes Snuff, and has the Picture of a Buck on the Lid of his Box. He was seen going down towards Maryland with another Man, supposed to be his Shipmate, and it is thought he is gone back towards Maryland or Virginia. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, or brings him home to his Master, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. He has been on board a Man of War, and can play a little on the Fiddle. ¶

All Gentlemen Volunteers,

THAT are willing to serve His Majesty King GEORGE, *in the Detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Colonel* George Williamson, *of the said Regiment in North America, let them repair to the Drum Head, or to Captain Thomas Ord's Quarters, in King-street, near the French Church in New-York, or to Captain Hayes at Philadelphia, where they will be well received, and enter into immediate Pay, as a Matross, at Nine Shillings and Sixpence per Week; when made Gunners Thirteen Shillings and Three pence per Week; when made Bombardiers Sixteen Shillings and Sixpence per Week; and when made Serjeants Nineteen Shillings and Eight pence per Week, with all Arms, Clothing and Accoutrements fitting.*

Carpenters, Smiths, Armourers, Wheelers, Tinners, Turners, Brasiers, Collar-makers and Coopers, will be most acceptable, and when employed as such in his Majesty's Service, will be paid for their Labour, over and above their Regimental Pay.

As none will be accepted of but those of a good Character and Constitution, from 19 to 28 Years of Age, measuring five Feet eight Inches high without their Shoes, it will be needless for any others to offer themselves.

Those that are willing to inlist in the said Regiment and Service in North America only, for any Time not less than two Years, or during the present War, at the Expiration of which they may have their Discharge if required.

And as a further Encouragement, if they should be disabled in the Service, they will not be turned adrift unprovided for, but will receive Sixpence Sterling per Day for Life.

And after the Service is over in America, all such as list with the Royal Regiment of Artillery, shall have their Discharge, if they desire it, or if they chuse to remain in the Service, they shall be left with that Part of the Artillery appointed to be left in America.

Lastly, if any should inlist hastily or unadvisedly, and afterwards repent, he shall be discharged by making that appear, and repaying the Expence he has been the Occasion of at New-York.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1759. GEORGE WILLIAMSON, Colonel of Royal Artillery.

GOD Save the KING.

DEserted from the 46th Regiment the following Men, viz. on the 14th of February last, Adam Waer, from Lancaster, aged 18 Years, five Feet five Inches high, born in Germany, has dark brown Hair, brown Complexion, and brown Eyes: Had on when he went away, a green Jacket; he formerly belonged to the Pennsylvanians, and speaks bad English.

David Andrews, deserted on the 17th of February from Lancaster, born in Lancaster County, aged 18 Years, five Feet ten Inches high, fair Complexion, grey Eyes, and fair Hair, by Trade a Blacksmith: Had on when he went away, a brown Coat, and Buckskin Breeches.

Stephen Griffith, deserted from Philadelphia, on the 21st of February, born in Whiteland Township, Chester County, in the Province of Pennsylvania, aged 19 Years, of a pale Complexion, five Feet six Inches high, has brown Hair, and grey Eyes: Had on a dark brown Jacket. Whoever apprehends all or any of said Deserters, shall have Forty Shillings Sterling Reward, for each, paid by JOHN WYNN, *Lieutenant of the 46th Regiment.* ¶

WHereas by the Clemency and free good Will of the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq; by and with His Majesty's royal Approbation, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, and Province of Pennsylvania, Letters patent, under the Great Seal of the Government of the said Counties, have been obtained, for granting to the present and future Inhabitants of the Town of Newark, the Power and Privileges of having Fairs, yearly and every Year for ever, and one weekly Market; that is to say, on the third Thursdays and Fridays in the Months of April and October in every Year, for the buying and selling of neat Cattle, Oxen, Cows, Horses, Sheep and Hogs, and all other Goods, Wares and Commodities; and also a weekly Market, to wit, on every Thursday. The said Town is in White-Clay-Creek Hundred, and County of New Castle, situated five Miles West of Christiana Bridge, twelve East of Nottingham Brick Meeting House, eight Miles South of New-Garden Meeting-House, ten Miles from the Cross Roads, seven from the Head of Elk, and sixteen Miles from Noxontown, the Fair to be Custom-free for some Time.

N. B. The Reason of this second Advertisement is, that the Time of the Fairs was not inserted in this Year's Almanacks, of which take Notice. ⊕

Philadelphia County, March 19, 1759.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of JOB PUGH, late of Norriton, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts to Hannaniah Pugh, or Michael Pugh, Execut. ¶

A choice Assortment of Scotch THREAD,

JUST opened, and to be sold for Cash only, in Lots of about 17 lb. each, of 21 different Numbers, from 6 s. 2 d. to 8 l. 17 s. per Pound; the Value of each Lot near 17 l. Currency, there being only a small Assortment of the high Numbers; Samples will be shewn, with the lowest Prices. If one, or more Persons joining, incline to take the whole (there being about ten Lots) a reasonable Abatement on the Prices marked will be made by ¶ SAMUEL M'CALL, senior.

Who has to sell sundry other dry Goods; also a half worn 21 Inch Cable, some Delph Ware sorted; and some very good Muscovado and white Sugars, by the Hogshead.

MR. H--- n W---e, who left a Quantity of Wig hair in the Hands of a Merchant of this City, in December 1757, is desired to come and redeem it before the First of May next, otherwise it will then be put up at Vendue, to pay off the Debt due to a Gentleman in Britain, on whose Account said Hair was left as a Security by said H-----h W---e. ¶

LOAF SUGAR,

Both Single and Double Refined, and Sugar Candy, to be SOLD on reasonable Terms, by

GROTH and GEBHART,

AT their Sugar-house, in Market-street, opposite Mr. Sayres the Distiller; and at Mr. John Reynells's Store, in Front-street. ¶

TO be sold by John Jenkins, in Philadelphia, a Lot of Ground, lying in Trenton, most pleasantly situated on the East Side of the main Street, leading to New-York, being in Front, on the said Street, 512 Feet, which may be divided into ten good Lots for building on, upwards of 50 Feet each Front on said Street, and 166 Feet in Depth; together with the back Land, adjoining the Rear of said Lots, and fronting on a Road of a Pearch wide; whereon is a thriving young Orchard, all of the best grafted Fruit Trees, and may also be divided into Lots, being 700 Feet Front on the said Road, the whole containing about five Acres. Any Person inclining to purchase the Premises, by applying to Moore Furman, Esq; living in Trenton aforesaid, or to the Subscriber, may know the Terms of Sale.

Tbc. 6 W. JOHN JENKINS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of DAVID CHAMBERS, Stonecutter, of the City of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make Payment; and those that have any Accounts against the said Estate, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted by EDITH CHAMBERS, Executrix, ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, and JOSEPH HALL, Executors. ¶

To be sold by

JOHN MEASE,

At his Store on Powell's Wharff,

LISBON Salt, a Parcel of Choice red and white Wines, Irish Linens, Manchester Cotton and Linen Checks, a Variety of Silk Handkerchiefs, Ozenbrigs, Sail Canvas, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1759.

TO be sold, a Lot of Ground, 20 Feet in Front, and 70 in Depth, situated in Lombard street, near the New Market, and joining to the House of George M'Intire.

N. B. The above described Lot is clear of Ground-rent; reasonable Credit will be given for the Whole, or Part of the purchase Money, the Buyer giving Security, if required. For Terms of Sale, apply to the Reverend Mr. Erick Nordenline, near the Swedish Church, or to Messieurs M'Janett and M'Murtrie, Merchants in Water street.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A LOT of Ground, containing near 50 Acres of Land, in Cole's Town, situated in Waterford Township, Gloucester County, in West-New-Jersey, 5 Acres whereof is good Meadow, and more may be made, with a constant Stream of Water running through it, 15 or 20 Acres of Wood-land, 5 Acres Orchard, with upwards of 250 Apple Trees, mostly grafted with a choice Sort of Fruit, besides a Number of other Fruit Trees; the greatest Part within good Post and Cedar Rail Fence. There is on it a good new House, two Stories high, with a good Cellar under the whole; also a large Barn, Hay House, Horse Stable, and Cow House, and a good Cyder Press. Any Person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may apply to Ann Tomlinson, or Samuel Burroughs, living near the Premises. §

Imported in the last Vessels, and to be sold Wholesale and Retail, at the very lowest Prices, by

CHARLES OSBORNE,

Druggist, from London, at the Golden Pestle, opposite Mr. Joseph Trotter's, in Second-street,

A LARGE Assortment of Drugs, chymical and galenical Medicines: Also Daffy's Elixir, James's Powder, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Anderson's Pills, Squire's Elixir, Spirits of Scurvy Grass, Bostock's Elixir, Lockyer's Pills, British Oil, Stoughton's Bitters, with Nipple Glasses, pots, pill boxes, vials, &c. &c. Tbc 8 W.

N. B. Masters of Ships, not carrying Surgeons with them, may be furnished with Medicine Chests and Directions. Families, living distant from a Doctor, may be furnished also with Chests of all Sizes, at very low Rates.

To be SOLD,

A HOUSE and Lot, in the Town of Greenwich, in the County of Cumberland, West-Jersey. The House is of Brick, large, and well built, two Stories high, with a large Kitchen. It is conveniently situated for a Store. Also sixteen Acres of Woodland, and two Acres and a Half of Meadow, within three Quarters of a Mile of the same. For Title and Terms, apply to the Subscriber, in the Town of Salem,

⊕ Tbc 3 M. GRANT GIBBON.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Castle County, near Joseph England's Mill, two very likely Negroe Boys, both this Country born, extraordinary active, and fit for any Business. Any Person inclining to purchase, may have reasonable Credit for the payment, giving sufficient Security for the same.

¶ HUGH REYNOLDS.

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situate on Newtown Creek, 5 Miles from Cooper's Ferry, containing 400 Acres, well improved in Buildings, Orcharding and Meadow, with good Landing, there are 300 Acres of Woodland well timbered. Enquire of the Subscriber, living on the Premises.

§ JAMES GRAISBURY.

To be LETT,

A Small Tenement, near Philadelphia, with near an Acre well improved Ground, very suitable for a Garden, and within 40 Yards of Delaware. Enquire of Richard Morris, in Market-street. ⊕

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

Best possible image.

April 19, 1759 NUMB. 1582.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1759.

By *Brigadier-General* STANWIX,

Commanding His MAJESTY'S FORCES *in the* SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

IT having been repreſented to me, That there are many Perſons who have furniſhed CARRIAGES for the Uſe of His Majeſty's Troops, or delivered Flour or other Proviſions by Weight at *Pittſburgh*; all ſuch Perſons, upon Delivery of their Certificates, ſigned by the Commanding Officer of *Pittſburgh*, to Sir *John Sinclair*, Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General, by the Perſons appointed in the different Counties to receive them, ſhall be immediately paid. Likewiſe all thoſe who have Claims for various Services, performed on the Enterprize to *Fort Duqueſne*, under the Command of the late Brigadier-General JOHN FORBES, who, for want of knowing where to apply, their juſt Demands have not been ſatisfied. And all Perſons concerned in furniſhing Carriages, Horſes, Forage, &c. for the ſaid Expedition, upon their Accounts being delivered to Sir *John Sinclair*, by their reſpective Waggon-Maſters, Horſe-Maſters, and others concerned, in order to be examined, ſhall be paid, as ſoon as theſe Accounts can poſſibly be adjuſted.

JOHN STANWIX.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU will very much oblige ſome of your Readers, in giving a Place in your Gazette to the incloſed Letter, wrote by the Maſter of the Duke William Tranſport, which it is hoped may have a Tendency to leſſen, if not remove, the ſtrong Prejudices which prevail in the Minds of many with reſpect to thoſe diſtreſſed People, known amongſt us under the Name of French Neutrals; as they are in a great Meaſure the ſame Sort of People with thoſe mentioned in this Letter; many of the Inhabitants of the Iſland of St. John having retired from Nova-Scotia, eſpecially at the breaking up of their Settlement, to that Iſland. And by Letters which our Neutrals lately received from Liverpool, they have an Account, that ſeveral of their Children and Relations periſhed on board the Duke William.

It muſt be acknowledged, that the imprudent and ſelf-willed Diſpoſition which thoſe unhappy People have repeatedly ſhewn amongſt us, has juſtly rendered them obnoxious to thoſe of this Province: Nevertheleſs, if, in a Spirit of Chriſtian Charity, we will take the Pains to look into their Caſe, and fully conſider it; eſpecially the eaſy and plentiful Situation they formerly lived in, and the Straits and Difficulties to which they are now reduced, whereof the frequent Want of Health, ſo as often to diſqualify them from Labour, is not the leaſt; ſuch will certainly be led to ſympathiſe with them in their Diſtreſs; eſpecially when it is conſidered, that what appears to us in them Imprudence and Self-will, with reſpect to binding out their Children, &c. ariſes chiefly from a Want of Knowledge of Mankind, the Prejudices of Education, and their inviolable Attachment to their religious Perſuaſion; out of which they are taught to believe that there is no Salvation. In other Reſpects they are, eſpecially the Old and Middle-aged, generally a virtuous People; and that which appears Obſtinacy in them, ariſes rather from a Steadfaſtneſs of Heart, which no worldly Conſideration will induce to forſake what they apprehend to be Truth; a Principle, which, tho' it requires Pity when, by the Force of Education, or Prejudice, it is fixed on the wrong Object, yet, as it is noble in itſelf, ſo it ſtrongly calls for Forbearance and Charity from every conſiderate Mind: And indeed, the Patience and Reſignation to the Diſpenſations of Providence, which has appeared, in the Cloſe of Life, in moſt all the grown Perſons, who have died amongſt us, is a plain Indication of their Fortitude of Mind, and of that Divine Support which the Almighty has favoured them with, in that moſt trying Hour.

I remain, &c. A. B.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. William Nicholls, of the Duke William Tranſport, Penſanze, [a Market Town of Cornwall, ſit. 8 Miles Eaſt of the Land's end, and 65 m. S. W. of Launceſton] Dec. 16.

UNDER the greateſt Affliction, I acquaint you, I have been obliged to leave the Duke William, with 300 French inhabitants on board, from the Iſland of St. John's, North America, to ſink about 35 leagues from the Land's end, Wedneſday the 13th inſt. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and believe ſhe could not keep above water till eight at night. We ſailed from St. John's on the 5th of November, and on the 29th our ſhip ſprung a leak, and in a ſhort time had five feet water in the hold, but having two ſpare pumps on board, and a great many hands to bail, in about 24 hours gained on her, and kept her in this ſituation about eight days. On the 9th, being more moderate, hoiſted out the boats, and foddered the ſhip, by which means the leak ſtopped, ſo that we could keep her with one pump continually going, having hove every thing off the decks, and out of the hold, we poſſibly could, to eaſe her; but on Monday the 11th, the leak broke out again, and notwithſtanding the four pumps, and ſuch a number of hands bailing from every hatchway, they could not keep her, ſo that by Wedneſday morning about five o'clock her hold was full of water, and left off pumping, and hoiſted out the boats with great difficulty, that in caſe any ſhips came in ſight, we might ſave our lives: At nine in the morning we ſaw two ſhips ſteering towards us, which gave us great hopes; we hoiſted the ſignal of diſtreſs, and fired a great many guns, but they hoiſted their enſigns, and kept away from us; we then cut away our mainmaſt, to ſhew them more perfectly our diſtreſs, but they took no notice of us, going clear away. At eleven a ſnow paſſed by, viewing our unhappy ſituation, and hearing our guns as plain as we could ſee their men on the decks, but he behaved as the other had done before, by running away from us. The French then gave over all hopes, and ſaid, God had forſaken them, and they were reſigned to death. As in the term of the Voyage under our misfortunes, they had behaved with the greateſt intrepidity, ſo in their laſt moments they behaved with the greateſt Fortitude; for ſeeing our attempts were fruſtrated, they came and embraced me, ſaying, they were truly ſenſible that I, with all my people, had done all in our power to ſave the ſhip, and their lives, but as I could be of no farther ſervice to them, begged I would ſave my own life and my men. Taking their prieſt with me, whom I put into the boat before I went myſelf over the ſtern, there being ſo much ſea the boats could not lie along ſide her, after we were in, the boats laid off the ſhip about half an hour, when their cries, and waving us to be gone, almoſt broke our hearts. We then left them about four o'clock in the afternoon, being ourſelves in a moſt unhappy ſituation, being 34 perſons in number, upwards of thirty leagues from the Land's End by our reckoning, and our whole proviſions amounting to about eight or nine pounds of bread, our proviſions in the gun room being all expended, and the hold full of water, our mainmaſt cut away, could get nothing from thence. In this melancholy ſituation it pleaſed God to conduct us ſafe to this place.

On Tueſday captain Sugget, in the Violet, with 500 French on board, hoiſted a ſignal of diſtreſs, his fore-yard was gone in the ſling, and his mizen-maſt cut away; I ſpoke to him the night before, he told me he could not keep her with his pumps, ſo I am afraid he ſuffered likewiſe.

All I have to comfort myſelf under this misfortune is, being ſenſible I did all in my power to ſave the ſhip and lives, which the poor unhappy ſufferers were truly ſenſible of, and which made them ſo willing to let us go; if they had not, ſo great a ſuperiority as 300 to 34, might eaſily have hindered us.

Charles-Town (in South-Carolina) *March* 17.

Our Letters from Providence, by Capt. Bill, who arrived here the 10th inſt. contain the following Advices, viz. That on the 7th ult. arrived there a Brig (belonging formerly to Rhode-Iſland) re-taken by Capt. Beake in the Recovery Privateer; and, at the ſame time, the King George Privateer, of New-York, Capt. Leacraft, with a Sloop called the Pearl Catellan, pretended to be Spaniſh, which ſhe had taken; that the Spaniards had already owned one half of the Cargo to be French; and it was not doubted the other would be found ſo too: And that Capt. Leacraft ſaid, two French Privateers were ſuſpected to be gone to cruize upon our Coaſt.----If the above Suſpicion has any juſt Foundation, we make no doubt that his Majeſty's Ships the Scarborough and Zephyr, who are going on a Cruize ſoon, will give a good Account of the Monſieurs.

We hear that, on the 2d Inſtant, a Run-away Negroe Man was taken up in Amelia Townſhip, by one Hooker, who carried him to his Houſe, and ſecured him, as he thought; but that in the Night the Negroe got looſe, and laid hold of an Axe, with which he mortally wounded the ſaid Hooker and his Wife, and killed one of their Children; that the ſame Negroe afterwards went to one Martin Kooner's Houſe, killed the ſaid Kooner and his two Children, and got off; and that he had been purſued by a Company of Men, but their Search had as yet proved fruitleſs. 'Tis hoped no Pains will be ſpared to take and bring ſo barbarous a Villain to Juſtice.

By the French Letters found in Capt. Pilkington's Prize, the Vrouw Alletta, after ſhe had been acquitted, it appears very clearly, That our Enemies in the Weſt-Indies have carried on a vaſt Trade for more than two Years paſt with all Parts of France, in Dutch (or pretended Dutch) Bottoms, with great Succeſs till lately, by the Channels of St. Euſtatia, Coracoa, Amſterdam, and Rotterdam:---That the chief Factors for the French at St. Euſtatia, are, Governor Dewindt, Barnard and James Texier, Alexander Daney, and others; at Coracoa, M. Jarreau, and others; at Amſterdam, John Texier, Theodore van Merſelin, John and Adrian Teminck, Thomas and Adrian Hope, Clock and Dedel, Verneda and Company, Solomon and William Geriet, Dedal and Company, John Naudy and Lacoudre, and others:------- That the American Dutch Factors receive a Conſideration of eight per Cent. for all the French Effects they ſhip, which they do in their own Names, and as their Property; and there are Inſtances where they have even ſworn ſuch pretended to be their real Property: The French Papers relative to ſuch Cargoes are generally concealed very artfully, either in Caſks or otherwiſe, and contain particular Directions to whom, and in what Manner they, or the neat Proceeds, ſhall be diſpoſed of to different Parts of France. The moſt conſiderable French Merchants of Martinico and Guadaloupe, who ſhip the greateſt Part of their Effects from St. Euſtatia, by Means of Governor De Windt, and the Texiers, are, De La Ferriere Conſtance, Larnack, Allier, Tucal, Dujardin, Lacut, Bounaran, &c.-------By the ſame Papers it is diſcovered, that the following Ships had French Cargoes on board, viz. the Jonge Paulus, Evert Kok; the Stadthouder, C. Berentz; the Stanvaſtige Elizabeth, Albert Janſe Bakker; the Olphert, Adrian Breedt; the St. Jacob, Claas Vlock; the St. Marion, Jan Malmberg; the Liberty, Sikke Viſſer; the Peace, Vouter van Lienen; the Zorgenruſt, Cornelius Everſon; the Hoope, Hendrick; the St. Mary-Elizabeth, Pietre Bervie; the Hoope, Hendrick Vet; the Phœnix, Martin Paute; one Neuborgh, and many others not named, under theſe Marks, BIT, IT, SD, IPI, HL, IS, HL, IS, HL, DG, HL, (the H and L in one) ITC, DC, in one, and others:---That large Quantities of Sugars, &c. were to be ſhipped under a new Mark, RDN, the R and D in one, by De Windt: And that Goods are ordered from, or by Way of, Holland, marked GX, to De Windt.---We could wiſh to have Room for Tranſlations of ſome of the Letters at Length, which are very curious; but the preſent Lights we have given muſt ſuffice for this Time.---N. B. Papers relative to French Cargoes, are ſeldom ſent in the ſame Veſſels with them, but in others that depart a Month before, or a Month after: When more than one ſail at a Time, each has the Papers of another, and we find mention made of ſome Papers concealed in a Caſk of Coffee, marked BIT, No. 21, in Kok's Veſſel; and others in a Caſk of the ſame Mark, No. 3, in Neuborgh's.

March 31. Letters from Savannah, dated the 24th Inſt. mention, that they had no leſs than 80 Creek Indians there, among them ſome of the principal men, ſuch as, the Hitcheta King, &c. That their Buſineſs was only to viſit Governor Ellis, to repeat their friendly Talks, and receive Preſents: That their Diſpoſitions were perfectly good: And that on the 23d, by the Governor's Deſire, they entertained the Town with the Indian Ball-Play, the Men exhibiting in the Morning, and the Women in the Afternoon; after which they received their Preſents, and were in high good Humour.

A Gentleman who left the Havanna the 16th Inſtant, informs us, that the True Blue Privateer, late of this Port, but now of Miſſiſippi, had put in there about 5 Weeks ago, having been out a month, and was well manned; but that the Governor of the Havanna ordered her out again next Morning, it not appearing that ſhe wanted any Neceſſaries; and that it was ſupected ſhe went to cruize upon theſe Coaſts: It may therefore be of ſome Uſe to acquaint all concerned in Shipping, that ſhe ſails well large, and no other Way.

We are told that no French Privateers will, for the future, receive any Countenance at St. Auguſtine; in which Caſe we have little to fear, as there is good Reaſon to believe one or other of our Men of War will be conſtantly cruizing.

April 4. By our laſt Advices from England, Mr. PITT continues to reign the unrivalled Darling of the People; who, next to Providence, and His Majeſty, attribute all our Succeſs to his Wiſdom, Firmneſs and Integrity. America, and its Intereſt, he continues to have as much at Heart as ever; and they expect the Operations of next Summer will, with God's Favour, put it out of the Power of any of our Enemies to diſturb us in the Poſſeſſion of the Northern Continent.

St. JOHN's, in ANTIGUA, March 21.

On the 7th inſtant His Majeſty's ſloop Barbados was chaſed by a ſquadron of 11 French men of war, about 19 leagues to the windward of Martinico; to which place their courſe ſeemed to be directed. On advice of this, commodore Moore ſailed from Guadaloupe with all the line of battle ſhips, to a convenient ſtation for obſerving the enemy's motions.

The troops were to be landed at Point Petre, the 14th or 15th inſtant, in order to attack Fort-Louis; which is deſcribed to be a place ſituate to the ſouthward of Point Petre, on an eminence, too high to hurt ſhips in the road; and therefore two batteries have been erected below; but there is not depth of water enough for large ſhips to approach them.

Our lateſt advices from Baſſeterre, are of the 15th inſt. at which time the garriſon had received no diſturbance from the enemy, who ſeemed to remain in the very ſame poſition they were before our troops reimbarked, excepting ſtragglers, who every day came down to the Town and other places near the fort, and would ſometimes fire into it. Four or five Negroes came in almoſt every day; and one Whiteman, a regular ſoldier, alſo came in, and reported, that all the French regulars in the iſland, amounted to no more than 120 men.---It was only the houſes neareſt to the fort our troops deſtroyed at the time they reimbarked, ſo that the governor's houſe, and thoſe adjacent to it, are ſtill ſtanding.---Small parties of the enemy entered the town in two hours after our troops had left it, and, it is believed, the two following nights carried off many valuable effects, which had been buried in the earth.

On Monday laſt His Majeſty's ſhip Rippon, capt. Jekyl, arrived here from St. Chriſtophers, with a ſtoreſhip under her convoy, which had been blown off the coaſt of North-America; and yeſterday ſailed again with the ſaid ſhip for Guadaloupe. A few days ago capt. Jekyl took a fine ſloop, bound from the French iſlands to St. Euſtatia, laden with ſugar, &c. and carried her into St. Kitts: To which place a large ſugar loaded ſchooner has alſo been carried by two Jamaica merchantmen, which ſailed from England with the fleet.

The privateer Nimble Ninepence, capt. Brown, arrived here on Sunday laſt from Guadaloupe with 12 French Negroes, and other things, taken on that iſland.

The maſter of a ſhip arrived at Montſerrat, has made oath (as we are informed) to the following effect, viz. That he ſailed from Briſtol under convoy of a man of war, from which he was ſeparated next day, but joined her again two days afterwards, when the captain informed him he had taken two ſhips which ſailed from Breſt the 21ſt of January, with a ſquadron of 8 French ſhips of the line, bound for the Weſt-Indies.

N. B. This article is juſt now confirmed by capt. M'Neal, who has got a liſt of the ſhips.

Peterſburg, Dec. 20. People here are under great uneaſineſs on account of the mildneſs of the ſeaſon. We have neither had froſt nor ſnow, ſo that the ſledges cannot go in the manner they uſually do at this ſeaſon of the year, which renders the proviſions and commodities which we procure from diſtant places by means of that conveyance ſo extremely ſcarce, that we ſuffer great inconveniencies on that account.

Vienna, Jan. 17. The French no ſooner took poſſeſſion of Francfort, than the magiſtrates of that city had recourſe to the Emperor, and informed him of what had happened, and a courier arrived the 12th with diſpatches for the Agent of the Aulic Council at this court, which he immediately delivered to the Count de Colloredo, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, who gave him but a very unfavourable anſwer. The next day a council was held at that miniſter's upon this occaſion, at which the Prince of Deux Ponts aſſiſted. We are very impatient to know what reſolution the Emperor will take in regard to this affair.

We daily expect advices from Italy, which may help to regulate our diſpoſitions with reſpect to the affairs of that country, and 10,000 men are kept in readineſs to march thither whenever ſuch a ſtep ſhall be judged neceſſary.

The Court has iſſued a new patent relative to the poll-tax, by virtue of which a tenth of all revenues are to be paid in before the end of February next; ſome particular ſtocks and pious foundations only excepted.

Franconia, Jan. 24. Great havock continues to be made by ſickneſs in the army of the Empire, which is greatly attributed to the indifferent accommodation that was made for the troops laſt campaign. The ſingle regiment of Saltzbourg, conſiſting of 1400 men, is reduced by ſickneſs and deſertion to 400.

Hague, Jan. 23. Her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Mary of Heſſe-Caſſel has written a moſt pathetick letter to the States-General, imploring their aſſiſtance, agreeable to their guaranty of the regulations made at Heſſe on occaſion of her huſband the Hereditary Prince's change of religion. As by thoſe regulations the revenues of the county of Hanau were aſſigned for the future maintenance of the Princes her ſons, the poſſeſſion which the French have taken of that country, and their manifeſt intention to ruin it totally, furniſhed her Royal Highneſs with a juſt pretext to claim the execution of the guaranty of their High Mightineſſes, and the aſſiſtance of all Proteſtants, whom ſhe endeavours to rouſe by an infinite number of grievances charged upon the Roman Catholicks. This letter, which was in High Dutch, was accompanied with a memorial in French, with ſome vouchers annexed, relating to the unparalleled conduct of the French in the country of Heſſe.

Peterſburg, Dec. 30. An Ambaſſador arrived here a few Days ago from the Cham of the Calmucks, and made a publick Entry into this City; but his Retinue made ſuch a mean Appearance, that neither he nor they would ſcarce have been diſtinguiſhed from the Populace that ſurrounded them, had not the Ambaſſador himſelf been remarkably clad in a Sheep's Skin. It is ſaid he is come to deſire the Mediation of the Empreſs, in order to prevent the Diviſion that has ariſen between the Sons of the Cham of the Calmucks, about the Succeſſion to the Throne, in caſe of a Vacancy, from breaking out into a Civil War; and to get their Differences ſettled as ſoon as poſſible in an amicable Manner.

Paris, Jan. 25. On Advice that the Engliſh meditate a Deſcent in Flanders, Orders have been ſent to the General who commands at Liege, to diſpatch five Squadrons of Horſe, and ſend them to Brabant. Some Regiments quartered in French Flanders are alſo ordered to hold themſelves ready to march.

Hague, Jan. 30. Spain attracts the attention of all Europe. France's project at firſt was to prevail with the King of the Two Sicilies to be content with the monarchy of Spain, and of the Indies, and to leave the throne of Naples and Sicily to the Infant Don Philip. Don Carlos anſwered very laconically to the French ambaſſador's repreſentations on this important ſubject: 'I am a father, and cannot do it.' England's project is quite different. At London they want to unite on the head of Don Carlos, Spain, Naples, and Sicily, from a notion, that the houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon will ſtrive to hinder this union, and tranſlate Don Philip to Naples; the Britiſh Miniſtry are labouring to ſecure the King of Sardinia. They ſet forth to him, that it is his intereſt to traverſe the deſigns of all his neighbours; that, being maſter of the keys of Italy, he ought to ſuffer neither the French nor Auſtrians to enter it, to give law, or aggrandize themſelves there, but lend his aid to oppoſe all thoſe views. But it will be ſaid, that if Don Philip ſucceed not at Naples, his Sardinian Majeſty will loſe the Dutchy of Placentia, the reverſion of which was ſecured to him by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. Not the more for that, ſay the Engliſh. If France and Auſtria (ſay they) labour to place Don Philip on the throne of the Two Sicilies, it will be done only that the Dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla may return to the houſe of Auſtria; as is ſtipulated in the ſame treaty of Aix la Chapelle.---Thus a war will be kindled. The King of Sardinia, who, by the aſſiſtance of large ſubſidies from England, will be able to take the field with 45,000 good troops, will aſſume to talk in a high tone. He will ſuffer the Empreſs Queen, whoſe Italian dominions are bare of troops, to act againſt Naples in favour of Don Philip, and coming in at the end of the game, he will ſtill take for himſelf Placentia; of which, whatever ſhall be the iſſue of the war, neither the Auſtrians nor Don Philip will keep poſſeſſion. The Britiſh Court, when once he hath unſheathed his ſword, will hold up the Milaneſe in proſpect to him. That ſpirit of revenge, with which the Engliſh are animated againſt the Empreſs Queen, will make them think every thing allowable, and every obſtacle ſurmountable. Mean while France and the houſe of Auſtria are preparing to ſend a body of troops into Italy.

Dreſden, Jan. 19. We have juſt received advice, that a body of about 1200 Auſtrian troops, have lately entered the territories of Saxe-Gotha, and ſeem to be advancing towards the frontiers of this electorate; but the Pruſſians are very eaſy with reſpect to the march of that detachment, having more troops in this diſtrict than will be neceſſary to defeat any deſigns of their enemies.

We learn from the New-Marche of Brandebourg, that ſeveral large detachments of Ruſſian troops having penetrated again into Pruſſian Pomerania, and advanced by Stolpen and Coſlin as far as the neighbourhood of Colberg, the Count de Hordt and General Malachowſky had been ſent that way, the former with his battalion of volunteers, and the latter with his regiment of huſſars, to endeavour to diſlodge the Ruſſians.

Francfort, Jan. 25. The Duke de Broglio arrived here a few days ago from Paris, in order to take the command of the French troops, during the abſence of the Prince de Soubiſe, who is going to Verſailles to receive his orders concerning the operations of the enſuing campaign. That Prince, before he ſets out for the Court, will make a tour to Darmſtadt, Hanau, Gieſſen, and ſome other of the principal poſts occupied by the troops of his army, which about the beginning of March will be reinforced by two regiments of four battalions each.

Verſailles, Jan. 25. Marſhal Belleiſle yeſterday introduced to their Majeſties and the Royal Family, Marſhal de Contades, lately arrived from the army, in order to concert a plan of operations for the enſuing campaign.

Altena, Feb. 2. The laſt advices from Mecklenburg import, that a large body of Pruſſian troops is ſtill quartered in that dutchy; and on the 26th of laſt month, about 3000 of them entered the city of Roſtock. The reports of the Ruſſians intending to retire to their own frontiers, appear to be groundleſs.

Ratiſbon, Feb. 1. The whole military cheſt, being the produce of the Roman Months, granted by the ſeveral circles and members of the Germanic body, had like to have been run away with a few days ago, by a body of thieves, ſome of them having been reſolute enough to force their way into the town houſe, and even into that part of it where the caſh was depoſited; but whether they had not time enough, or the weight was too heavy for them to carry off without too much noiſe, they failed in the execution.

Hildeſheim, Jan. 30. The army under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, and the corps commanded by the Prince of Iſenbourg, have made divers movements within theſe few days, which make us judge that they intend to fall upon the Prince of Soubiſe's army with a good part of their forces, while the reſt of their troops ſhall be employed in obſerving the grand army of France, which is under the command of the Marquis d'Armentieres, in the abſence of Marſhal Contades.

Francfort, Feb. 1. Letters from Prague make mention of a conſiderable magazine having been ſeized and carried off by General Fouquet, in an irruption he lately made into Moravia.

It is ſaid, that certain advices have been received here, that the Heſſian and Hanoverian troops have made ſeveral motions on the ſide of Hirchfield, and that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, who has had his head quarters at Munſter ſince the cloſe of the laſt campaign, is making diſpoſitions to transfer them to Paderborn, in order to be the better able to ſecond the operations of the Prince of Iſenbourg.

Hague, Feb. 5. Our laſt letters from Magdeburgh inform us, that the body of Pruſſian troops which was quartered in the principality of Anhalt, under the command of General Wedel, is in full march towards Erfurth.

It is ſaid the marriage of the Princeſs Caroline with the Prince of Naſſau Weilbourg will ſhortly be concluded; the provinces of Utrecht, Gueldres, Over-Yſſel, and Zealand, have already given their conſent, and it is not doubted but that the other provinces will follow their example.

Some advices from Conſtantinople ſay, that a fire broke out there about the latter end of December, which laſted eighteen hours, and deſtroyed near 5000 houſes; alſo that ſeveral perſons periſhed in the flames.

Breſt, Jan. 31. All the men of war at anchor in this port are preparing for the general armament. The ſtates of Britany have juſt unanimouſly voted the free gift, according to cuſtom. For the twentieth penny they have agreed to find the government one million two hundred thouſand livres, and they give one million eight hundred thouſand for the poll-tax; on which footing they are left at liberty to raiſe theſe ſums in the province in what manner they think proper.

Paris, Jan. 29. It has been reported for ſome days, that two Portugueſe Jeſuits have been arreſted in France, and ſent under a guard to Liſbon, which report may probably ariſe from the unfavourable diſpoſitions which people in general have for the ſociety.

Paris, Feb. 2. It is ſaid that the ſtates of Britany intend to borrow forty millions of livres, in order to redeem various duties which make part of ſome underfarms that were united to the general farm in 1756. This new aid will be more than ſufficient to complete the funds requiſite for the expences of this year.

Erlang, Jan. 26. By letters from Genoa we have advice, that General Wedel, in the Pruſſian ſervice, is arrived there with a body of troops and a train of artillery.

Hague, Feb. 2. The Britiſh miniſter was invited laſt Friday to a conference with the deputies of the ſecret commiſſion of their High Mightineſſes, when they delivered to him a reſolution taken on the late famous memorial of that miniſter. This reſolution, which is penned in the ſtrongeſt terms, inſiſts upon having a time fixed, when it may pleaſe his Britannic Majeſty to make a declaration concerning the Dutch ſhips detained in the ports of his kingdom.

LONDON.

Feb. 8. A ſtrong memorial was preſented on the 6th ult. by the Miniſter of Buckebourg to the Diet of the Empire, which expoſes, in a maſterly manner, the injuſtice of the court of Vienna, and the cruelty of the French. That Prince's engagement with our Sovereign, in his Electoral capacity, is made the cauſe of the latter ſtripping him of every inch of his dominions; and his incapacity of furniſhing his contingent under ſuch circumſtances, is thought cauſe ſufficient for the Emperor's putting him under the ban of the Empire; which injuſtice appears in a ſtronger light, by its being expreſly ſtipulated in his agreement with the regency of Hanover, that his troops ſhall be employed in the defence of that electorate *only* againſt *foreign* invaders.

By a letter from Bommel in Holland we have an account, that on the 17th ult. the dyke or dam at Thun, near that place, on a ſudden ſunk about 60 feet in length, which threatened that part of the country with a ruinous inundation; but that by the indefatigable endeavours of the overſeers of the work, the damage was repaired, and the dam made good, to the great ſatisfaction of the inhabitants.

Early on Wedneſday morning laſt, a meſſenger was diſpatched from Whitehall for the Hague, with letters of condolance from the King to the Prince of Orange, to the Princeſs Caroline his ſiſter, to their High Mightineſſes the States General, to the College of the Nobles, and to the Aſſembly of the States of Holland and Weſt-Friezland, upon the death of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Governante.

Wedneſday being the birth-day of his Pruſſian Majeſty, there were great rejoicings in ſeveral parts of the town on that occaſion.

We hear that towards raiſing the ſupplies for the preſent year, the ſum of 6,600,000 l. will be raiſed by annuities and a lottery. Each ſubſcriber of 100 l. will be intitled to 105 l. annuities, and a lottery ticket value 10 l.

The annuities which, with the additional 5 l. per Cent. (being 330,000 l.) will make a capital of 6,930,000 l. will bear intereſt after the rate of three per Cent. from the 5th of July, 1759. The lottery tickets making a capital of 660,000 l. (the number of tickets being 66,000) will bear intereſt at 3 per Cent. from the 1ſt of January, 1760, the blanks are not to exceed eight to a prize.

The days in which the ſeveral payments are to be made, are as follow:

£. 15 per Cent.	on or before the	13th of Feb.
10 per Cent.	------	27 March.
10 per Cent.	------	27 April.
10 per Cent.	------	--- May.
10 per Cent.	------	--- June.
15 per Cent.	------	--- July.
10 per Cent.	------	--- Auguſt.
10 per Cent.	------	--- September.
10 per Cent.	------	--- October.

We hear that an additional duty will be laid upon malt and ſugars, in order to raiſe a ſum ſufficient to pay the intereſt of ſuch money as the government ſhall have occaſion to borrow of the p—lic this year, to enable his Majeſty to carry on the war with the utmoſt vigour.

Feb. 10. The St. Ferdinand, Capt. Carbery, of 18 Guns Six-Pounders, of Briſtol, has had an Engagement with a French Frigate of 36 Guns, and full of Men (convoying ſix Veſſels to Port-Mahon) for three Glaſſes. While Capt. Carbery went off the Deck, ſome of his Men ſtruck the Colours and ran down, which Capt. Carbery, ſeeing, hoiſted them again; and the Sea running high, the Frenchmen left him, without attempting any Thing farther, and he is ſince arrived at Carthagena.

BOSTON, April 9.

Friday laſt a Veſſel arrived at Marblehead in 7 Weeks from Cadiz, and by a Letter from a Gentleman of Credit in that Place we have the following Extract.

"The King of Spain was a dying in January. The French are totally ruined, and it is to be hoped your Forces in America will this Summer ſtrike the laſt Stroke with the taking Quebec, which I ſuppoſe will bring on an Accommodation of public Affairs; more eſpecially if the News juſt received by Way of Madrid proves true, which is That the King of Naples has juſt made a Treaty with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, wherein it is agreed to marry two of the Neapolitan Princes to the two Ruſſian Princeſſes; and in caſe of the Death of the King of Spain, the eldeſt Son of the King of Naples will be ſworn Prince of Aſturias (or Spain) and that his Father will be crowned King of Spain, renouncing the Kingdom of Naples, which is to go to his ſecond Son; which is quite out of the French Scheme of crowning the Duke of Parma in Naples, whereby a War with France is almoſt unavoidable, however we have no need to be afraid of them, as they are at preſent.

Cambridge, April 7, 1759.

THE Comet, which has for ſome time been a pretty general topic of converſation; and the prediction of which has excited curioſity in many, and terror in more, has at length, tho' not in the time prefixed, made its appearance. It was firſt ſeen ſo far as I can learn, on Tueſday the 3d inſtant. On Wedneſday the 4th, at three quarters after 3 in the morning, I ſaw it. Being then low in the E. it was not very bright, but had a tail directed obliquely upwards, towards the ſouthweſt, which appeared about 3 or 4 degrees long. As it roſe higher above the vapors of the horizon, it appeared plainer; and plaineſt, from 4 till a quarter after 4; from which time the increaſing day light gradually effaced its brightneſs, till at three quarters after 4, it was hardly to be diſcerned. It was near the middle of the back of Aquarius; and from its poſition among the fixed ſtars I concluded, that it roſe at 28 minutes after 3, about 4 by S; being in 26 degrees Aquarius, with 4 degrees of north latitude.

Upon examination I found that this poſition might be reduced to the orbit of the comet in 1682; which made it very probable that this is the ſame comet. Upon this ſuppoſition, it appears to have paſſed its perihelion at leaſt 20 days before, and conſequently now to be going off from the ſun, and to be approaching to its deſcending node, and therefore to be moving ſouthward; which has been confirmed by the obſervations of the following mornings. It has been in a proper ſituation to be diſcovered conſiderably ſooner. For a week before, an uninterrupted ceſſion of cloudy weather prevented it.

On Thurſday, at the ſame hour, it was not ſo bright; owing principally to the air's being more hazy. It had not moved much in theſe 24 hours, but was a little more ſoutherly.

Friday morning it appeared very plain, and the tail rather longer than before; occaſioned by the air's being clearer. It was got ſtill more ſoutherly, and had a retrograde or weſtern motion withal; being about 25 degrees two thirds Aquarius with 3 degrees one quarter north latitude.

This morning, being Saturday, the air was ſo hazy that the comet appeared very obſcure. It is certain, however, that it has kept advancing ſenſibly to the ſouthward, as was to be expected. It is got backward to 25 degrees, two thirds Aquarius with about 1 degree and a half north latitude; and will ſoon be in its deſcending node; after which, it will purſue its courſe to the ſouthern parts of the heavens.

Its diſtance from the earth is now very near 60 millions of miles; and from the ſun, but little leſs. J. WINTHROP.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

Friday laſt His Majeſty's Ship the Lizard, of 20 Guns, Capt. Doakes, arrived here from Portſmouth, which they left the 18th of February, with the following Ships under Admiral Saunders, bound to Louiſbourg, all of which the Lizard left about five Weeks ſince off the Banks of Newfoundland, ſo that in all Probability the Fleet may be arrived at Cape-Breton by this Time, viz.

The Neptune of 90 Guns, with the Flag, Admiral Saunders; the Royal William of 84 Guns; the Oriflamme of 74; the Shrewſbury of 74; the Stirling Caſtle of 70; the Medway of 60; the Dublin of 74; and the Alcide of 64, together with three Bombs, and three Fireſhips.

There were two other Ships of the Line came out with the Fleet, bound up the Streights.

His Majeſty's Ships the Mermaid and Succeſs, juſt arrived at South-Carolina from England, have on board 20,000 l.

Saturday Morning laſt His Majeſty's Frigate [illegible], Capt. Lindſey, arrived here, and brought in a Transport Ship, they both belonging to Admiral Holmes's Fleet. And Yeſterday Morning one other of the Fleet (a Transport) alſo came into Port. The Trent parted the Admiral

A Choice Parcel of MADEIRA WINE, in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks, to be ſold by JOHN RELFE.

Best possible image.

ral four or five Days after they ſailed; and on the 21ſt of February, being in Company with His Majeſty's Frigate the Veſtal, the latter eſpy'd and gave chaſe to the Bellona Frigate of France, richly loaded with Sugar, Indigo, and Coffee, beſides Plate, &c. direct from Martinico; and, after a ſmart Engagement, was taken, but the Trent was not able to come up to the Veſtal's Aſſiſtance. The following is brought by the Trent, and is an

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Hood, Commander of His Majeſty's Ship the Veſtal, of 20 Guns, to Capt. Schomberg, of the Diana Frigate, now in this Harbour, dated at Sea, February 22, 1759.

"Being a-head of the Squadron Yeſterday Morning, I ſaw a Sail to the S. E. and gave Chace; at 11 I diſcovered the Chace to be an Enemy, and made the Signal to the Admiral; as I did that for being able to ſpeak with her: At Half paſt Two I began to engage the Bellona of 32 Guns, and 240 Men, within Piſtol Shot, and continued a very cloſe Action till Half paſt Five, when being diſmaſted, all but her Foremaſt, ſhe ſtruck. Her Loſs I cannot aſcertain, as the Priſoners ſpeak differently about it. However the Slaughter was great, as my Officer when he took Poſſeſſion, found 32 dead upon the Decks, and above 40 wounded. The Veſtal had five killed, and 22 wounded, but not one dangerous Wound among the Whole. She is a King's Frigate, from Martinico, came from thence in no ſmall Hurry, on the Appearance of Mr. Moore on the 26th in the Morning of laſt Month, and was chaſed by three of his Sloops. You'll think it extraordinary, but true it is, when I began chaſing him, he was ſo far in the Wind's Eye, that I could not ſee above Half his Courſes out of the Water; I never fore-reached upon him the whole Day, but got up with him by dint of going to the Windward."

By Letters from Albany of good Credit, and by a Perſon directly from Fort Edward, we are aſſured, That on Tueſday the 3d Inſtant, a ſmall Party going from Fort Miller to Fort Edward, with the Mail, were way-laid by four Enemy Indians and two Canadians, when the Perſon who carried the Mail, being ſome Diſtance behind his Comrades, was accoſted by one of the Indians in a friendly Manner, and whilſt walking a few Paces together, he obſerved the Indian uncaſing his Gun, upon which he halted, and the Savage gave the Halloo, but before his Party came up the Engliſhman ſhot him down, threw the Mail into the Buſhes, and immediately puſhed back to Fort-Miller: And that on the next Day he returned, recovered the Mail, and to his Aſtoniſhment found one of his Party killed and ſcalped, and heard at Fort-Edward that another was carried off Priſoner. The country Above, otherwiſe remaining very quiet in general.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

On Saturday laſt Captain Chancellor arrived here from Madeira, in Six Weeks Paſſage, and adviſes of the Arrival there of Captain Lewis of New-York, who, on the Tenth of February, was brought to by Commodore Keppel, 20 Leagues to the Weſtward of Madeira, with three Sail of the Line, homeward bound from Goree.

Captain Chancellor alſo informs us, that the Captains Cookſon and Allen, Letters of Marque, from Briſtol to Barbados, took a French Snow from Martinico for Marſeilles, and brought her in there, laden with about 200 Hogſheads of white Sugar, beſides a Quantity of Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Hides, &c.

A Letter from Jamaica, dated the 26th of February, ſays, "the Merchants there were told by Admiral Coates, that he had certain Advice of a French 64 Gun Ship, and a Frigate, being ſailed, or would be ſoon ready to ſail, to cruize on this Coaſt."

And in another Letter, of the 24th of the ſame Month, it is ſaid, three French Privateers were cruizing on the Eaſt End of that Iſland.----That Capt. Clark, in a Snow from New-England, was taken five Leagues off of Port-Royal; and that a Ship off of Port-Morant was alſo taken.

Arrived at Jamaica from this Port, the Captains Ritchie, Houſe and Carr.

Capt. Gregory from Barbados, informs us, that a Fleet of above 40 Sail of Merchantmen had arrived there from England, moſt of them for Antigua (among which four Ships with Troops on board) under Convoy of His Majeſty's Ship Emerald: That in going to Antigua a French Privateer Sloop got in among the Fleet, on which the Emerald immediately purſued her, and no Doubt was made of her being taken in a ſhort Time, the King's Ship going very faſt. Capt. Gregory left the Fleet off of Antigua.

By a Letter from Barbados, dated March 15. the above Fleet came out with the Weſt-India Trade, under Convoy of the Hampſhire, Capt. Norbury, and this Ship, with the Kinſale; and they were to have touched at Fyall, to put on board the Kinſale 600 Pipes of Wine for the Army and Navy on the preſent Expedition; but parted with them two Days after they left Spithead, and have not heard of them ſince, tho' theſe Ships beat five Days off Fyall.

Sunday laſt Capt. Gardner arrived here in 16 Days from Antigua, who brought Advice of the following Fleet of French Men of War being arrived at Martinico from Breſt, under the Command of M. Bompar, viz.

Le Defenſeur,	74 Guns.	Le Prothee,	64 Guns.
Le Hector,	74	Le Samphier,	50
Le Courageux,	74	Le Fleur de Lis,	32
Le Diadem,	74	Le Matheſe,	32
Le Sage,	64	Le Valeur,	20
Le Valiant,	64		

Which, with the Floriſſant of 74 Guns, L'Egrette, a Frigate of 36 Guns, and another Frigate there before Bompar's Arrival, makes their Squadron to conſiſt of fourteen Sail of Men of War.

By Captain Gardner we are further informed, that our Troops on Guadaloupe were ſaid to be healthy, and had the Enemy betwixt two Fires: That three Sloops, with about 400 Volunteers, had ſailed from Antigua to their Aſſiſtance, under Convoy of the Privateer Sturdy Beggar, Captain Troup, of New-York: That ſeveral Gentlemen, at St. Chriſtophers, were putting themſelves at the Head of their Negroes, in order to go and join His Majeſty's Forces; and it was expected their Example would be followed by the other Iſlands; a noble Spirit in general prevailing towards reducing the French on Guadaloupe (which, it was believed, muſt ſoon ſurrender) and elſewhere: That Commodore Moore, with the Fleet, was going to Martinico, to endeavour to draw out the French Fleet to an Engagement; and if he could not do that, it was thought he would attempt the deſtroying Fort St. Pierres: And that Captain M'Pherſon, in the Britannia Privateer of this Port, had been at St. Vincents, to cut out ſome Veſſels lying there, under the Guns of the Fort; but, after an obſtinate Firing on both Sides, was obliged to leave them, having two of his Hands killed, and eight or nine wounded.

In the Antigua Gazette, of the 21ſt ult. it is ſaid, that Captain Troup, beſides the Prizes he took out of the Cape Fleet, obliged their Convoy to burn the Snow Prudent, to keep her from falling into his Hands.

On Tueſday laſt His Honour the Governor gave his Aſſent to a Bill granting ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS for His Majeſty's Service.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Pitt, John Anderſon, from Liverpool.
Ship Molly, David Gregory, from Barbados.
Schooner Pitt, Thomas Strange, from Antigua.
Ship Earl of Holderneſs, William Gardner, from Ditto.
Schooner Diſpatch, Thomas Mulford, from S. Carolina.
Ship Ann and Elizabeth, W. Robeſon, from Madeira.
Sloop Three Brothers, John Treney, from Turks-Iſland.
Sloop St. George, Samuel Higgs, from Ditto.
Sloop Two Brothers, Abraham Hill, from New-York.

OUTWARDS.

Ship King George, Charles Dingee, for Jamaica.
Ship Unicorn, Henry Dunn, for Antigua.
Schooner Fiſher, James Barnes, for Louiſbourg.
Sloop Sophy, William Pratt, for New-Providence.
Sloop Hope, Jeremiah Baſſett, for Antigua.

CLEARED.

Sloop Priſcilla, Michael Paquinnett, to North-Carolina.
Sloop Harlequin, Edward Vaughan, to Halifax.
Schooner Mayflower, John Murrey, to N. Providence.
Sloop Lark, Joſeph Letſon, to New-York.
Sloop Dolphin, Conſtant Lhommedieu, to Ditto.
Schooner Unity, Thomas Morton, to Halifax.
Schooner Betſey, John Ruxby, to Ditto and Louiſbourg.
Schooner Polly, George Noarth, to South-Carolina.
Sloop Two Brothers, Standfaſt Wyatt, to Rhode-Iſland.

By His EXCELLENCY

JEFFERY AMHERST, *Eſq*;

Major-General, and Commander in Chief of all His MAJESTY's FORCES *in* North-America, &c. &c. &c.

ALL Officers abſent, either a Recruiting, or with Leave; as likewiſe all recruiting Parties, and Men upon Furlough, of any of the Regiments ſerving in *North-America*, that may not have ſeen the General's former Orders for their immediate joining their reſpective Corps, or who were then not included in that Order, are hereby directed to join their reſpective Corps without any Delay.

By His Excellency's Command,
April 15, 1759. R. TOWNSHEND, *Dep. Adj. Gen.*

Philadelphia, April 13, 1759.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Government, for Services done in the Expedition under the late GENERAL FORBES, are deſired to bring in their Accounts forthwith to the Commiſſioners now ſitting at Philadelphia, that they may be ſettled and adjuſted. JOHN ST. CLAIR, Dep. Quar. Maſ. Gen.

LUDWICK BIERLEY,

LANCAASTER POST-RIDER,

HEREBY informs his Employers, that it is now upwards of Twelve Months ſince he began to ride that Stage; he therefore requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him for Carriage of News-papers, to make ſpeedy Payment, which will enable him to ſerve them with Fidelity the enſuing Year.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1759.

TO be SOLD,

BY JOHN LOWNES, in Third-Street, near the Work-houſe, Engliſh and this Country Cheeſe, Coffee, Loaf and Muſcavado Sugar, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1759.

TO be ſold, by the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs, under the Court-Houſe, on the 21ſt of this Inſtant, at 2 o'Clock in the afternoon, a Choice Parcel of Fall and Summer Deerſkins. Alſo ſome Beaver and other Furrs; the Deerſkins to be ſold in Lots of about one Hundred Weight each. By Order of the Commiſſioners,
JOSIAH DAVENPORT, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19. 1759.

A LARGE Parcel of ſuperfine BLOOM TEA in Caniſters, at Twenty-five Shillings per Pound, to be ſold by *DANIEL FLAHERTY*, at SCOTT and M'MICHAEL'S. ¶

NOW at the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Paxton Townſhip, Lancaſter County a Cheſtnut coloured ſtray Horſe, with a white Mane and Tail, a natural Pacer, and has had the Pole Evil. The owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges and take him away. THOMAS KING, *junior.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Kerans Butcher, late of this City, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment: And thoſe that have any juſt Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by
ROBERT DIXON, Executor.

To be ſold by

WILLING and MORRIS,

BArbados and Jamaica Rum Muſcovado Sugar, Coffee, the beſt Madeira and white Wines. Alſo ſundry Naval and Military Stores, ſuch as Canvas, Cordage, Cables, 9, 4 and 3 Pound Cannon, Swivel Guns, Muſquets, and Fuſees, with Bayonets, Scymeters, Cutlaſſes, Iron and Lead Bullets, &c.

STRAYED away, on the 7th Inſtant from off the Commons, a ſmall white Horſe, about ſix or ſeven Years old, has no Brand that can be ſeen, his Mane trimmed, and ſtands up on the near Side, he is trimmed about the Legs or Paſtors, has lately been docked, and his Tail is not quite well Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Robert Anderſon, Tanner, near the Drawbridge, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by ROBERT ANDERSON.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1759.

TO be ſold, by publick Vendue, on Friday, the 25th Day of May next, beginning at ten o'Clock in the Morning, at Blakeney's Iſland, in the Townſhip of Kingſeſſing, and County of Philadelphia fine breeding Mares, Horſe and Mare Colts, working Horſes and Mares; a compleat Sett of Ropemakers Implements Carts and ſundry Implements of Huſbandry. Three Months Credit, giving Security, if required, by
JAMES COULTAS and JOHN ODENHEIMER.

CAME to the Plantation of John Brown, of Goſhen Townſhip, Cheſter County, laſt November, a red and white Cow, about four or five Years old, marked on the near Ear with a Slit and Halfpenny, and on the far Ear with a Slit, Half Crop, and Halfpenny. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay the Charges, and take her away. ⊕

BERLIN Needle Work taught from Nine o' Clock in the Morning till Twelve, and from Two till Five in the Afternoon, Price Ten Piſtoles to thoſe that come to the Houſe; and Fifteen Piſtoles to thoſe Ladies that chuſe to be taught at their own Houſes. Enquire for Mrs. Anderſon, at Mr. Johnſon's, Baker, in Race-ſtreet, next Door to the Hand and Pen.

Carliſle, March 25, 1759.

DESERTED from the firſt Battalion of the Pennſylvania Regiment, the following Soldiers, viz.

PHILIP SNODERLY, a German, about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, wore his own Hair.

Nicholas Havelinger, a German, about 27 Years of Age, five Feet 7 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and wore a Cotton Cap.

John Cloyan, a German, about 24 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and had ſhort black Hair. - All the above wore their regimental Coats, green Cloth, faced with red, red Waiſtcoats, and Buckſkin Breeches.

Abraham Latcher, a German, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 2 Inches high, had ſhort black Hair, and wore a green Waiſtcoat a ſhort red Jacket under it, and a Pair of Buckſkin Breeches.

John Billing, a German, about 26 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a ſanguine Complexion, and wore a green regimental Coat, and red Jacket.

They all took their Arms and Accoutrements with them. It is ſuppoſed they are lurking on the Eaſtern Frontiers.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Deſerters, and confines them in any Goal, or delivers them to the commanding Officer of any Garriſon, within the Province of Pennſylvania, ſhall receive Two Piſtoles Reward for each. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Col. Commander of the Firſt Battalion of the Pennſylvania Regiment. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A NEAT bay Mare, about 14 Hands and a Half high; alſo two French Negroes one a Cook, the other a Seaman. Enquire at the New-Printing Office.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1759.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Moxtawney Berks County, on the 21ſt Day of Auguſt laſt paſt, a German Servant Boy named Charles Matthias, about 16 or 17 Years of Age, but ſmall for his Age; he has a thick Head, black buſhey Hair, and two remarkable broad upper Teeth. Had on when he went away a Linſey Wooſey Jacket and Waiſtcoat. He took with him a Wallet, wherein he had 3 or 4 Shirts and a Silk Handkerchief. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Four Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by DANIEL LEVAN, *or* CHRISTIAN SCHNEIDER, *in Race Street, Philadelphia.*

Imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Boutho, from London, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Store in Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

LOW priced olive, green, and drab broadcloths, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, a large aſſortment of mens and womens hoſe and gloves, cambricks, lawns, muſlins, checks, Iriſh linen, ſheeting, fine ſcarlet cloths, ſcarlet hair ſhag, crimſon ſhag, copperas, alom and brimſtone, with a variety of other goods.

N. B. There was imported in Capt. Boutho, one half faggot of ſteel, and left on the wharff, the owner is deſired to call at my ſtore.

A SINGLE Woman, that can read and write, and can be well recommended, may hear of a Place at the New-Printing Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. One uſed to Shop-keeping, will ſuit the beſt.

Choice BARBADOS RUM, to be Sold by

THOMAS CLIFFORD,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet.

To be ſold, by publick Vendue, at the London-Coffee-Houſe on Saturday, the 28th Inſtant, in the Evening,

The PRIVATEER SHIP SPRY,

With all her Guns, viz. ſix Nine Pounders, twelve Six Pounders, four Three Pounders, and ten Swivels; with all her other Appurtenances. An Inventory of which to be ſeen at the ſaid Coffee-Houſe.

Juſt Imported from London, and to be ſold cheap, by W. DUNLAP, at the Neweſt-Printing Office in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A Very large and well ſorted Collection of Books and Stationary, of the Particulars of which Catalogues are now in the Preſs, and will be publiſhed and given gratis, with all Speed. Of whom alſo may be had, a great Variety of School Books, in Latin, Greek and Engliſh: a great Variety of little Hiſtory books for the Amuſement and Improvement of Children: Alſo all Sorts of Blank-books, ruled and plain, with Leather, Parchment, and Marble Covers: All Sorts of Writing Paper, cut, gilt and plain, by the Ream or any ſmaller Quantity: Beſt Dutch, Engliſh and common Quills: Superfine, fine and common Sealingwax and Wafers, the latter with or without Boxes: Ink-powder, Pounce and Pounce-boxes; Letter ſives, Fountain-pens, Ivory handled Penknives and Folders: Beſt Parchment for Writings and Drumheads: Black-lead Pencils, with and without Steel Caſes: Slates and Slate-pencils: Beſt Bonnet Fullers, and Book-binders Paſteboard. Likewiſe, blank Bills of Lading bound and in Sheets: Judgment and common Bonds; Wills and Powers, and all Sorts of other Blanks.

Juſt imported in the Captains Duncan, Bradſhaw and Nicholſon, from London, and to be ſold by

JOHN LEACOCK, Goldſmith,

In Front ſtreet, Philadelphia, the following new faſhion ſterling plate, jewels, &c. at very reaſonable rates, viz.

CHaſed ſilver teapots, chaſed ſugar diſhes, chaſed milk-pots, chaſed ſalts and glaſſes, chaſed ſnuff-boxes gilt the inſide, chaſed corals and bells, chaſed tweeſer caſes, ſhagreen ditto, patch boxes, chryſtal ſtone ſhoe buckles ſet in ſilver, cornelian ſeals ſet in gold, ditto in ſilver, white and brown chryſtal ſleeve buttons ſet in gold, white ditto in ſilver, waiſtcoat ditto, Scotch pebble ſleeve buttons in ſilver, chryſtal lockets ſet in gold, neat garnet and chryſtal 3 drop ear-rings ſet in gold, ditto ſingle drops, neat garnet necklaces ſet in gold and ſilver, garnet ſhirt buckles ſet in gold, garnet and other ſtone rings ſet in gold, ſciſſar chains, with chaſed hooks, neat Pinchbeck gilt cane heads, amber ditto, ſilver watches, roſe diamond ſparks, large ditto, chryſtals for lockets, with cyphers, white and brown chryſtal ſtones for buttons, chryſtals for ear-rings, white and brown three ſquare chryſtal blocks for ſeals, chryſtals for turning rings, compoſition and doublets for rings, garnet ſtones for ditto, ſmall chryſtals for ditto, ſilver ſteel top thimbles, pennyweights and grains, coral necklaces, ſolitaires, caſes of lancets, ruby and white foil, files, blow-pipes, hand ſhears, ſmelling bottles, ſilk money purſes, oil ſtones, viving bruſhes, agat mortars and peſtles, knee-buckle chapes, crucibles, blue pots, ſcratch bruſhes, half round and four ſquare drawing plates, fine round ditto, black and white enamel, pumice-ſtone, rotten-ſtone, crocus martis, ſtone burniſhers, finger and ear-ring caſes, reading and near ſighted glaſſes, ſmall ſquare ſteel for gravers, &c. Where may be had all kinds of gold and ſilver work, in the neateſt manner, as uſual.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

THOMAS GRIFFITHS

REQUESTS Leave to acquaint the Publick, That laſt Monday Evening be opened the Britiſh Punch-Houſe, at the King David and Harp, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet Wharff; and humbly hopes his worthy Friends will honour him with their Company, where they ſhall find ſuch reſpectful Treatment that's due to Gentlemen, and becoming a Landlord, by their humble Servant

THOMAS GRIFFITHS.

There will be a Welſh Club every Saturday Evening, where all Gentlemen of that ancient Pedigree will be chearfully received into that friendly Society, and they are deſired to meet at ſaid Houſe on Saturday next, at the Hour of five o'Clock in the Evening, to ſubſcribe their Names, and conſider of proper Regulations, &c.

P. S. And whereas it is likewiſe propoſed to form a Society of Gentlemen, to be known and diſtinguiſhed by the Title of the Free Antigallican Society, whoſe Tranſactions will be properly calculated for the Good of the Publick; it is therefore further requeſted that all ſuch Gentlemen, who have a hearty Zeal for the Honour and Proſperity of their Country, and are inclinable to enter into ſuch an Aſſociation, meet at the Houſe of ſaid Griffiths on Monday, the 23d Inſt. being St. George's Day, where a Plan and Articles will be humbly offered to their Conſideration. §

TO be ſold, by Way of publick Vendue, on Thurſday, the 24th Day of May next, at Two a Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, a commodious Stone Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, containing one Acre, three Quarters, and twenty Perches, being the Ferry houſe near the Falls of Schuylkill, to be conveyed to the Purchaſer in fee for ever. Likewiſe a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, adjoining the ſaid Houſe and Lot, containing 27 Acres and a Quarter, on Leaſe for the Term of 99 Years, commencing the 16th Day of May, 1741, with a Barn, Stables and Outhouſes, a fine young Orchard, and about three Acres of choice Meadow thereunto belonging. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Place, may know the Terms by applying to Francis Garrigues, living on the Premiſes.

N. B. The Purchaſer paying one Half the Purchaſe Money down, may have three Years Credit for the other Half, paying Intereſt, and giving Security to FRANCIS GARRIGUES. ⊕

TWENTY POUNDS (*Virginia Money*) Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in Frederickſburg, Virginia, on the 12th of March laſt, A convict Servant Man, named John Weller, by Trade a Gardiner, aged 36 Years, pitted with the Small-pox, hath a thin Viſage, blackiſh hair: Had on when he went away, A ſcarlet Frock Coat, a ſcarlet Cloth Waiſtcoat, with Gold Vellum Holes, and ſcarlet Worſted Breeches, and a new Gold laced Hat; alſo took away a ſcarlet ſhag Waiſtcoat, and a three ſquare Steel Seal, engraved on one Side with a Coat of Arms with Supporters, on one other Side with the ſame Arms without Supporters, but with a Motto (without Fear) and on the third Side with the Letters I. S. in a Cypher.--- And at the ſame Time ſtole from the Subſcriber, A large black Horſe, with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, and branded on the Buttock I and GG, one above another, and ſome Time ago was ſeen to croſs Saſquehanna River on ſaid Horſe. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Runaway and Horſe, ſhall receive the above Reward of Twenty Pounds, paid by

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

STrayed away the 11th Inſt. from William Maybury's Forge, A black Horſe, about 7 Years old, natural Pacer, with a Blaze in his Face, branded on the near Buttock S I, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and will bring him to Thomas Pryor, in Philadelphia, or to William Maybury, in Berks County, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by Thomas Pryor, or William Maybury.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late Thomas Catringer, Staymaker, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by John Johnſon, Shopkeeper, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. The ſaid Johnſon deſires all Perſons indebted to him to pay.

RUN away on the 18th of March, from John Cox, of Upper Freehold, in Eaſt-Jerſey, near Allens-Town, An Iriſh Servant Man, named William Burns, by Trade a Shoemaker, about 45 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, wore when he went off his own Indianiſh long ſlim Hair, his Face much ſhaped like an Indian, a very impertinent talkative Fellow, very apt to get drunk, when he can come at Liquor, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and is acquainted with moſt Places in America, eſpecially the Jerſeys and Pennſylvania: Had on when he went away, a brown Coat, with large flat Metal Buttons, a coarſe ſtriped Jacket, with the Stripes acroſs, Leather Breeches, Ozenbrigs Shirt, half worn Shoes, half worn Felt Hat, a Sort of blue grey Yarn Stockings. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ⊕ JOHN COX.

TO be ſold by the Subſcribers, Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Thomas Wallis, late of Cheſter, in the County of Burlington, the following deſcribed Tracts of Land, viz. One Tract containing 260 Acres, ſituated in Glouceſter County, below a Place called the Blue Anchor, joining on Daniel Morgan. Another containing 306 Acres, in Burlington County, at a Place called Mulokee's River, joining on Land of Samuel Driver. Alſo 43 Acres of Meadow Ground, near the above 306 Acres. And 76 Acres of Upland, near ſaid Mulokee's River. Alſo 73 Acres and an Half of Land, joining on Land of John Collings; and 47 Acres, joining on Land of Thomas Venable, both in Eveſham, Burlington County. Likewiſe ten Acres of Land, lying near the upper Ferry on Ancocus Creek, joining on Land of Hugh Hollingſhead, and William Ivins. And alſo a Houſe and Lot in the City of Burlington, fronting Delaware River, late in the Tenure and Occupation of Gabriel Blond. For Terms of Sale enquire of HOPE WALLIS, JOHN WALLIS, and JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT, Executors. ⊕

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to publick Sale, about Three o'Clock, on the 4th Day of May next, at the Sign of the George in Second-ſtreet, a Lot of Ground, Wharff, and two ſmall Meſſuages, near Pool's Bridge, in the Northern Liberties, bounded Weſt by Frankford Road, as formerly uſed, on the North and South by Joſhua Emlen's Ground, and on the Eaſt by Delaware River, containing in Breadth on the ſaid Road 113 Feet nine Inches, and on Delaware 35 Feet, or thereabouts. Alſo a Lot of Ground, and Brick Meſſuage, in Philadelphia, bounded South by Ground of Thomas Gordon, North by Ground late of Caleb Ranſted, Eaſt by King ſtreet, and Weſt by Front-ſtreet, containing in Breadth 11 Feet, or thereabouts, and in Length from Front ſtreet to King ſtreet; ſubject to a Groundrent of Five Pounds per Annum to Caleb Ranſted's Heirs. Alſo a Lot of Ground in the ſaid City bounded on the South by the new Preſbyterian Meeting Ground, Weſt by Benjamin Loxley's Ground North by Doctor Moore's Ground, and Eaſt by Third ſtreet. And alſo a Lot or Piece of Ground in Moyamenſing Townſhip, juſt beyond the City's Southern Bounds, bounded on the Eaſt by Second ſtreet continued, and on the North, South and Weſt by Ground late of David Chambers, containing in Breadth on ſaid Second-ſtreet 20 Feet, and in Length 60 Feet; late the Eſtates of Samuel Hazard; taken in Execution by

SAMUEL MORRIS, *Sheriff.*

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to publick Sale, about Three a Clock, on the fifth Day of May next, at the Houſe of Samuel Potts, near the Premiſes, a Tract of Land, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, three or four Miles from Town, on the Eaſt Side of Wiſſahicunk Road, bounded by the Lands of John Hood, of William Johnſon, of John Caldwell, of Peter Turner, and of Mifflins and others, a great Part of it well wooded, containing Acres, late the Eſtate of Thomas Hood; taken in Execution by SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

N. B. As ſome Parts of the ſaid Tract are diſputed, Care will be uſed to diſtinguiſh ſuch from the reſt, and to except them till ſettled.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to publick Sale, about Three o'Clock, on the 7th Day of May next, at the Sign of the Indian Queen, in Market-ſtreet, a Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the City of Philadelphia, on the Weſt Side of Fourth ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, bounded on the Weſt by Ground late of Mary Lingard, on the North by ----- Miller, on the Eaſt by Fourth-ſtreet, and on the South by Plunket Fleeſon's Ground, late John Linton's, containing 50 Feet in Length, and 16 in Breadth, with the Privilege of a four Feet Alley on the South Side, ſubject to a Groundrent of Thirty Shillings per Annum to the Overſeers of the Poor of the City. Alſo another Lot of Ground, and one Meſſuages or Tenements, on the Weſt Side of Fourth-ſtreet, between High ſtreet and Cheſtnut-ſtreet, bounded on the Eaſt by Fourth-ſtreet, on the South and Weſt by Ground late of Caleb Ranſted, and on the North by James Pemberton's Ground, containing in Breadth 30 Feet, and in Length 78 Feet, ſubject to a Groundrent of Seventy-five Shillings per Annum to John Pemberton; late the Eſtate of John Heathcote; taken in Execution by

SAMUEL MORRIS, *Sheriff.*

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Briſtol and London, and to be ſold wholeſale or retail, at

BLANCH WHITE'S

Upholſtery Ware-houſe, the Crown and Cuſhion, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee Houſe, Philadelphia, viz.

HArrateen, chenys, ſtamped linſeys for bed furniture, with ſuitable binding; Upholſterers buckrams, furniture checks, ermineſſes, 3 qr. 7-8ths, yd. and 3 8ths linen and cotton apron checks, blankets rugs, bed tickings, quilts, counterpains, thread lines and toſſels all colours, and mix'd, with ſmall rings for feſtoon or other window curtains, blue and brown grith web, tapes, threads, regimental worſted hat lace, white and yellow, tent hooks and eyes, 6, 8 and 10d nails, 14 ounce tacks, and 2d clout nails, houſe bells, bell bolts and pullies, cranks and wire, braſs mounted ſwords, waſhed do. ſtriped barraſs for ſervants beds, globe lamps for ſtair caſes or paſſages, ſconces, braſs fenders, ſhaving boxes and bruſhes, braſs chair natis, lacquered do. lignum-vitæ, bed caſtors, braſs and leather'd do. braſs cloak pins, iron do. braſs deſk hinges, iron do. ſtrong iron butt hinges, japann'd tea boards and waiters, mahogony do. bottle boards, ſpliſt bone knives and forks, ſham buck do. ſteel copt do. round poliſhed horn ment cuttoe do. with gun ſcrews, buck pen knives, horn do. womens ſciſſars, taylors ſhears, ſword belts, ſilk and morocco leather drums and colours, halberts, ſpontoons, field bedſteads, mattraſſes, waleeces, and all kinds of military accoutrements and field equipage, ready made, at the loweſt prices, as in London.

N. B. A large Variety of Paper hangings, and all kinds of Upholſtery work done as uſual.--- Alſo a large quantity of houſhold furniture, uſed but four months, to be diſpoſed of, conſiſting of mahogony and walnut chairs, do. bureaus, dreſſing and card tables, dining and tea tables, ſconce glaſſes, kitchen furniture, &c. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1759.

STrayed or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, living at Mr. Joſeph Bail's Plantation, near Kenſington, on Saturday, the 14th Inſt. at Night, A black Horſe, about 14 Hands high, well ſet, with the following Marks, viz. White Face, and the Hair on each Side curls upwards, Fetter-locks of his hind Feet white, branded on the near Buttock I R, paces and trots. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Horſe, and bring him to the Subſcriber, if ſtrayed, ſhall have Forty ſhillings Reward, and, if ſtolen, and the Thief apprehended, Five Pounds Reward, paid by

ELIZABETH SMITH.

Cecil County, Maryland, April 10, 1759.

THis is to give Notice, that on Thurſday, the 17th of May next, at 12 o'Clock, will be expoſed to Sale, by Way of publick vendue, on the Premiſes, the Merchant Mills, Plantation, and Houſes of the Subſcriber; the Mills are in good Order for carrying on the Merchants Buſineſs, and ſupplied with a good Stream of Water, and are well ſituated for that Buſineſs, lying on the Great Road, between the Heads of Elk and Bohemia, in a plentiful Country for buying great Quantities of Wheat, either by Land or Water, as there is a very convenient Landing within Half a Mile of the Mills, where Shallops come up loaded with Wheat, and not further than twelve Miles from Chriſtine, St. George's, or Apoquiminy Landings. The Place is well ſituated for a Store, Tavern, or any publick Buſineſs; it contains 30 Acres of Upland, on which there is a good Dwelling-houſe, Cooper's Shop, and Stable; alſo 10 Acres of Marſh, lying on Elk River, about three Miles diſtant. There is alſo to be ſold the Half of a good Shallop, with Horſes, Cows and Hogs, and ſeveral other Articles, too tedious to mention. At which Time and Place the Terms will be made known, Credit and Attendance given. Any Perſons inclining to purchaſe, may view the Premiſes, and know the Terms, before the Day of Sale, by applying to the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes.

JOHN ADAMS.

March 16, 1759.

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, of Londongrove, Cheſter County, the following Creatures, viz. A bay Horſe, about 13 or 14 Hands high, paces and trots, ſome Saddle Marks, ſhod before, with a Spot in the near Eye, and is ſomething ſwell'd on the Head by the Fiſtula, and the Hair cut off his Head, in order for Cure, branded on the near Shoulder S B. Alſo a black Mare, about the Size of the Horſe, round ſhod, branded on the near Buttock S B, with ſome Saddle and Girth Marks, and paces and trots. And a bay roan Mare Colt, a Year old paſt, branded on the near Shoulder L, a Trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Creatures, ſo as the Owner may have them again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, or Ten Shillings for each, paid by FRANCIS LINFILL. ¶

TO be SOLD by publick Vendue, on the 18th of May next, a Plantation and Tract of Land, containing near 600 Acres, ſituate on both Sides the Weſt Branch of Delaware, about a Mile from Bethlehem (where there is a ready Market for all Kinds of Produce) and about 60 Miles from Philadelphia, in Salisbury Townſhip, Northampton County. About 280 Acres thereof is cleared, 200 of which is choice low Land, and with little Difficulty near 40 Acres may be watered and made Meadow. The unclear'd Land is very well timber'd. There is a large good Stone Houſe on the Premiſes, together with a Barn, an exceeding good Well near the Houſe, and a young thriving Orchard of near 400 Apple Trees of the beſt Fruit.

At the ſame Time will alſo be ſold, Horſes, Cows, Sheep, &c. together with ſundry Utenſils of Huſbandry, the whole being Part of the Eſtate of Solamon Jennings, deceaſed. The Vendue to be held on the Premiſes. The Conditions may be known on the Day of Sale. Credit will be given for Part of the Purchaſe-money, paying Intereſt and giving Security if required by *John Jennings, Iſaiah Jennings*, and *Nicholas Scull*, junior, Executors. ⊖ SW.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue on the 23d Day of April inſt. on the Eſtate of William Empſon, deceaſed, late of Brandywine Hundred, in New-Caſtle County, All his Houſhold Furniture and Stock, viz. Horſes, Oxen, Cows, Sheep and Hogs, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows and Gears. Alſo ſeveral Negroes, and about 50 or 60 Acres of Wheat, Rye and Barley. The Vendue to begin at Nine a Clock in the Morning, and continue from Day to Day till the whole is ſold. Attendance will be given by JOSHUA NORTH, and MARY EMPSON, Executors. †

Philadelphia, 4th Mo. 5, 1759.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, on the 18th Day of the Fifth Month (called May) next, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, will be ſold by publick Vendue, at the Tavern at Frankford, by Beulah Clark, Adminiſtratrix to the Eſtate of William Clark, deceaſed, the following Annuities or Groundrents of ſundry Lots in the Townſhip of Frankford aforeſaid, One of them is a yearly Groundrent of Four Pounds per Annum, for 10 Acres of Land, now in the Tenure of Lawrence Paſt. Alſo a yearly Groundrent of Four Pounds per Annum, for 10 Acres of Land, now in the Tenure of Henry Hartman. Likewiſe a yearly Groundrent of Nine Pounds per Annum, for 20 Acres of Land, now in the Tenure of William Henderſon. And likewiſe 20 Acres of Land, or thereabouts, taken off from the South End of the Plantation, in the Townſhip of Frankford aforeſaid, late the Eſtate of William Clark, deceaſed.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the firſt day of May next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, at 5 o' clock in the evening, 14 lots, late belonging to Attwood Shute, Eſq; deceaſed, being ſo many diviſions of a large lot, ſituate on Society Hill, known by the name of Attwood's Garden and Wharff. A plan of the whole to be ſeen at ſaid Coffee Houſe, and to be ſold as numbered in the plan, viz.

No. 1. 49 feet 2 inches on Water-ſtreet, and 50 feet on Delaware, with a new two ſtory brick houſe, 22 feet front, and 38 feet deep, now in the tenure of the widow Hatton, with a range of ſtone ſtores, 2 ſtories high, with a rigging loft 67 feet by 22, and a ſtone ſtore, 1 ſtory high, and a 10 feet alley between ſaid ſtore and houſe.

No. 2. marked E G in the plan, 78 feet 4 inches front on Water-ſtreet, and 80 feet on Delaware, extending to Delaware 177 feet, with a new two ſtory brick houſe, 28 feet front, with a kitchen, bakehouſe, and cooper's ſhop, now in the tenure of Mr. John Spofforth.

No. 3 and 4. marked I in the plan, 2 lots, 20 feet each on Water-ſtreet, and 19 feet each on Penn ſtreet, being 95 feet deep between ſaid ſtreets, with a ſtone building on each of 24 feet deep by 20 wide, the walls being ſufficient for building thereon.

No. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. marked H in the plan, being 5 lots, 17 feet 2 inches each on Water-ſtreet, and 17 feet 1 inch on Penn-ſtreet, extending 95 feet between ſaid ſtreets.

No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. marked K in the plan, being 5 lots, 18 feet 8 inches each on Penn-ſtreet, and 18 feet on Front ſtreet, extending 121 feet between ſaid ſtreets.

N. B. A ſmall brick houſe on lot No. 12.

One half of the purchaſe money to be paid on the delivery of the deeds. Four months credit will be given for the remainder, giving ſecurity, if required.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Attwood Shute deceaſed, are once more deſired to pay, to prevent trouble.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, at the Sign of the Red Lion, Two Lots of Land, lying near each other, containing in the whole about 15 Acres; one of which is chiefly Meadow Ground; and on the other Lot is a good Stone Houſe, two Story high, well finiſhed, has two Rooms on a Floor, a Cellar under the whole, and Stone Kitchen adjoining; a good Well of Water near the Door, good Stone Stable, a Garden, and young bearing Orchard, near the Houſe, which has been long occupied as a public Houſe and Store, being commodiouſly ſituated for thoſe Buſineſſes, at the Fork of the Upper York Road, and the Road leading to Horſham and Plumſted, about 14 Miles from Philadelphia. The whole is in good Repair, and the Title indiſputable. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms of Sale, by applying to JOHN BARROW, living on the Premiſes. ¶

Lancaſter, March 21, 1759.

RUN away, on Monday laſt, from George Roſs, of the Borough of Lancaſter, a Servant Boy, named Thomas Manahan, about ten or eleven Years old, a thick well ſet Boy, round full Face, thick Legs, brown Hair, cut ſhort on the Top of his Head: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat, with red Cuffs and Collar, Leather Breeches, good Shoes and Stockings. He was inticed away by his Father, alſo named Thomas Manahan, an ill looking Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, marked with the Small-pox, has ſhort buſhy hair, calls himſelf a Maltſter, and worked ſome time ago with Samuel Evans, a Maſon in Springfield, Philadelphia County. Whoever ſecures ſaid Boy in any Goal, and gives notice thereof to ſaid George Roſs, or brings him to Lancaſter, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by GEORGE ROSS. ♂

Philadelphia, March 29, 1759.

DROPT or loſt (or laſt in the houſe of ſome gentleman in or near this city) between the 16th and 19th inſtant, a bundle of brown paper, of a roundiſh form, about the bigneſs of an egg, wherein was contained about 60 or 70 Pounds, all in gold. Whoever hath found the ſame (ſo as it may be returned) and will give notice thereof to David Hall, at the New-Printing Office, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward, and no Queſtions aſked.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Williams, late of this city yeoman deceaſed, or to the eſtate late of Eſther Williams, widow and adminiſtratrix of the ſaid Robert Williams, alſo deceaſed; or to the eſtate of Mary Holloway deceaſed, who was only daughter and heir at law of the ſaid Robert and Eſther Williams, are hereby required to make payment: And thoſe that have any demands againſt either of the ſaid eſtates, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, in order to be adjuſted by

BENJAMIN LOXLEY, Executor of Mary Holloway. ♌

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April 26, 1759 NUMB. 1583.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

By the HONOURABLE
WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq;
Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, upon *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS this Government, earneſtly deſirous, to the utmoſt of its Power, to promote and aſſiſt the vigorous Meaſures concerted to improve the great and important Advantages gained by His Majeſty's Arms the laſt Campaign, hath provided, by Act of Aſſembly, for raiſing and paying Two Thouſand Seven Hundred effective Men, Officers included, to act in Conjunction with a Body of His Majeſty's *Britiſh* Forces, and thoſe of *Maryland*, *Virginia*, and the Lower Counties, on *Delaware*, in ſuch offenſive Operations as ſhall be proſecuted by His Majeſty's Commander in Chief in theſe Parts; and, as an Encouragement to Perſons to inliſt voluntarily, for the enſuing Campaign, hath granted to each able bodied private Man, entering voluntarily into the Service, *SIX POUNDS* Bounty Money, as a free Gift for his Inliſtment; and *NINE POUNDS* Advance Money, to enable him to purchaſe Cloathing, to be hereafter deducted out of his Pay: And to each Officer, properly authoriſed to inliſt Men, *Twenty Shillings*, for every able bodied Volunteer he ſhall inliſt into the Service, after he has paſſed Muſter, with the following Rates of Pay to the Non-commiſſion Officers and Men, *viz.* To Serjeants *Two Shillings per* Day, to Corporals and Drummers *One Shilling and Eight-pence per* Day; and to each private Man *Forty-five Shillings per* Month. I have therefore thought fit, by Proclamation, to make this known to all His Majeſty's Subjects, earneſtly inviting them to inliſt, and promiſing to all Officers Preferment ſuitable to their Diligence and Activity in raiſing their Companies expeditiouſly: And to all private Men the Bounty, and other Encouragements beforementioned. Brigadier General *STANWIX* likewiſe promiſes and engages, that the Provincial Forces ſhall be treated in the ſame Manner as His Majeſty's regular troops are under his Command, with reſpect to Proviſions and Ammunition, and that according to their good Behaviour, which he cannot doubt of, he will give them all Sorts of Encouragement, and that, in every Reſpect, they ſhall have Juſtice done them. Wherefore, in this urgent and deciſive Criſis, when the future Safety and Welfare of *America*, and of this Province in particular, are at Stake, it is hoped, and earneſtly deſired, that all Magiſtrates, Miniſters of the Goſpel, and others, will, as much as in them lies, exert themſelves in their ſeveral Diſtricts in engaging and animating a Number of Volunteers for this Service, in ſuch due Time as may render the preſent Expedition ſucceſsful, and effectually ſecure a laſting Peace and Tranquility.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, *the Twenty-firſt Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty-nine, and in the Thirty-ſecond Year of His Majeſty's Reign.*

WILLIAM DENNY.

By his Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

N.B. *All Soldiers who ſhall be employed as Artificers, ſhall receive from General* STANWIX, Fifteen-pence per Day, *additional Pay.*

By His EXCELLENCY
JEFFERY AMHERST, *Eſq*;
Major-General, and Commander in Chief of all His MAJESTY's FORCES *in* North-America, &c. &c. &c.

ALL Officers abſent, either a Recruiting, or with Leave; as likewiſe all recruiting Parties, and Men upon Furlough, of any of the Regiments ſerving in *North-America*, that may not have ſeen the General's former Orders for their immediate joining their reſpective Corps, or who were then not included in that Order, are hereby directed to join their reſpective Corps without any Delay.

By His Excellency's Command,
April 15, 1759. R. TOWNSHEND, *Dep. Adj. Gen.*

Philadelphia, March 28, 1759.

By Brigadier-General STANWIX,
Commanding His MAJESTY's FORCES *in the* SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

IT having been repreſented to me, That there are many Perſons who have furniſhed CARRIAGES for the Uſe of His Majeſty's Troops, or delivered Flour or other Proviſions by Weight at *Pittſburgh*; all ſuch Perſons, upon Delivery of their Certificates, ſigned by the Commanding Officer of *Pittſburgh*, to Sir *John Sinclair*, Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General, by the Perſons appointed in the different Counties to receive them, ſhall be immediately paid. Likewiſe all thoſe who have Claims for various Services, performed on the Enterprize to *Fort Duqueſne*, under the Command of the late Brigadier-General JOHN FORBES, who, for want of knowing where to apply, their juſt Demands have not been ſatisfied. And all Perſons concerned in furniſhing Carriages, Horſes, Forage, &c. for the ſaid Expedition, upon their Accounts being delivered to Sir *John Sinclair*, by their reſpective Waggon-Maſters, Horſe-Maſters, and others concerned, in order to be examined, ſhall be paid, as ſoon as theſe Accounts can poſſibly be adjuſted.

JOHN STANWIX.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1759.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Government, for Services done in the Expedition under the late GENERAL FORBES, are deſired to bring in their Accounts forthwith to the Commiſſioners now ſitting at Philadelphia, that they may be ſettled and adjuſted. JOHN ST. CLAIR, Dep. Quar. Maſ. Gen.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THERE is no room to doubt of France's being reduced to great diſtreſs, and involved in almoſt inſuperable difficulties, and that ſhe ardently wiſhes for peace; yet I can hardly believe what is inſinuated by ſome, that ſhe is yet diſpoſed to make peace with us upon our own terms. The council of Verſailles may indeed have made overtures to our court for an accommodation; but if I am rightly informed, their real tendency was only towards a ſeparate peace with England; for I do not hear what propoſitions they have made concerning the affairs of Germany. If they offered nothing ſatisfactory to the King of Pruſſia, our government, according to the treaty with that prince, could not conclude any accommodation with France, however agreeable and advantageous her terms might be to Great-Britain: for, in ſuch a caſe, her propoſitions could be only intended to draw us into a ſnare, to gain a little breathing-time for herſelf, or to ſow the ſeeds of jealouſy and diſcord between Britain and Pruſſia. Therefore I doubt not but her propoſals have been rejected.

That the French make but a ſcurvy figure muſt be readily admited; and I hope what ſome accounts have ſet forth may likewiſe prove true, that "they ſhall be obliged to leave their new friends to fight their own battles." If they do ſo, and at the ſame time give them no pecuniary ſupplies, the conteſt between the houſes of Brandenburgh and Auſtria will be ſoon ended. But I think they never will take ſuch a Step as this, till they are driven to the laſt extremity; for what a wretched condition would they be in if Auſtria were ruined, or forced to make a ſeparate peace with Pruſſia upon his own terms? If France could gain no advantage over England and Pruſſia, when backed by the Auſtians and Ruſſians, the Swedes, and the army of the Empire; how would ſhe be able to bear up ſingly againſt thoſe two powers, after the defection of the houſe of Auſtria, which would be followed by that of the Ruſſians and their other allies, who could no longer have any pretence to make war upon the houſe of Brandenburgh, nor the leaſt proſpect of doing it with any ſucceſs? If the French could ſcarcely keep their ground on the other ſide of the Rhine laſt campaign, when they had above twenty thouſand German auxiliaries in their army, conſiſting of Saxons, Palatines, &c. and had only the Hanoverians, Heſſians, Wolfembuttlers, and a few Britiſh troops to contend with, what figure could they hope to make againſt ſuch an army, when backed by another of fifty or ſixty thouſand Pruſſians, with their Sovereign at the head of them? Upon ſuch a turn of affairs, France might ſoon be ſtript of Alſace and Franche County, and other eaſtern provinces, and thus a power might be raiſed up at her expence, ſufficient to keep her in order for the future, without England being at any more charges to curb her ambition and protect foreign ſtates againſt her inſidious deſigns. For theſe conſiderations I muſt be of opinion, that the French miniſtry will not adviſe their Sovereign to abandon his allies, whilſt he can poſſibly ſtand by them: from the moment he forſakes them he may date the downfall of France's power and grandeur; for nothing but dire neceſſity, or unaccountable infatuation, can impel them to give ſuch counſel; and therefore we may expect a vigorous proſecution of the war in every quarter this year.

Though the deſigns of France are baffled in the Empire, though her trade is ruined, and her colonies in danger of being conquered or ſtarved; yet the body of their monarchy is ſtill entire; it has not loſt an acre of land in Europe, nor have any of its provinces been ravaged or plundered by foreign armies. The chief misfortune of the French is, that they want a head; the nation is ruled by women; the people look for miniſters and generals, and the ladies in power know not where to find any.----*Woe to the land where the King is a child, and the princes riſe to eat in the morning.*

Another misfortune of France is, that the miniſtry have entered into more engagements with foreign powers than their finances can make good, becauſe their trade and navigation is almoſt ruined. When they contracted thoſe engagements, they reckoned upon a continuance of their then reſources; they alſo imagined that they ſhould carry their point on the continent in one campaign, and were indeed very near effecting it about fifteen months ago; ſince which their projects in the Empire have been unhinged; their American commerce has received a mortal wound, and they are in danger of entirely loſing their trade on the coaſt of Africa; whereby they are brought into worſe circumſtances than they could have been, had they never had any foreign trade and navigation; for whilſt in time of peace they were puſhing ſo eagerly for commerce, and filling Europe with their manufactures and products, they neglected the chief ſtrength and ſupport of a ſtate, agriculture, being in too great haſte to grow rich, and diſpute with England the dominion of the ſea. Since then they have been digging a pit for others, and are fallen into it themſelves, it behoves us not to let them out of it, till we have emaciated them ſo far as to diſable them from doing miſchief to their neighbours for at leaſt half a century to come.

PROBUS.

Conſtaninople, Dec. 3. We have received Advice, that there has been an Inſurrection in Egypt, upon the Arrival of Muſtapha Baſhaw, who came to ſupply the Place of the late Baſhaw in the Government: But though this new Governor had only a ſmall Number of Troops at his Devotion, he had, by his Valour and Steadineſs, quelled the Diſturbance, and after having cauſed ſeveral Rebels to be ſtrangled, had reduced Affairs to good Order and Tranquility.

Madrid, Dec. 25. If the lunacy of Charles VI. occaſioned ſuch misfortunes to France, what is not to be apprehended from the dreadful ſtate into which the King our gracious Sovereign is fallen? Ever ſince the death of the Queen he hath kept himſelf immured at Villa Vicioſa, where he ſhuts himſelf up in a chamber, abandoning himſelf to grief and melancholy, in a manner of which there are few examples. He will not hear of any buſineſs. He often paſſes thirty, ſometimes ſixty hours without taking any food, or even the leaſt reſt; but by intervals laying himſelf down acroſs chairs. His conſtitution, naturally good, is daily impaired by this kind of life. He is much waſted, and a ſlow fever, which ſometimes increaſes much and wears him away inſenſibly. He hath never ſuffered himſelf to be ſhaved, nor put on clean linen ſince the 5th of September. He remains unmoved by the moſt reſpectful, and the moſt vehement repreſentations. The care and ſkill of the ableſt phyſicians have produced no effect. The nation, naturally devout, hath recourſe to Saints and Relicks. Amidſt theſe melancholy circumſtances, he hath however been prevailed with to make his will. The Count of Valdeparaiſo performed the part of notary on that occaſion, and the Duke of Bejar, High Chamberlain, ſigned it for the King. The Infant Don Lewis ſtays conſtantly at the palace of Villa Vicioſa; but he doth not ſee the King, who will ſee nobody, His Royal Highneſs amuſes himſelf, from time to time, with hunting, to avoid, perhaps, falling into his brother's diſorder.

Naples, Dec. 26. Never was the court ſo taken up with deliberations as ſince the King of Spain's illneſs; ſometimes we are told that monarch is dead; the next day this is contradicted, with an allowance that he is at the laſt gaſp; in ſhort, it is agreed that there is no hope of his recovery. The coming and going of couriers become more frequent every day; a ſure ſign that his Catholic Majeſty is given over by the phyſicians. All our troops are ready to aſſemble in a body; and we expect to ſee the fleet made ready for ſailing to Spain the moment advice comes that the throne is vacant. This fleet conſiſts of two ſhips of the line, four frigates, all the xebeques and moſt of the galleys and galliots.

Breſlau, Jan. 8. Yeſterday General Donop (in the Heſſian ſervice) who arrived here on Friday laſt, and Mr. Mitchell, the Britiſh Miniſter, had the honour to dine with his Majeſty.

Laſt week the King cauſed an order to be iſſued for recalling all Auſtrian officers who are priſoners of war, and abſent upon their paroles of honour.

Paris, Jan. 30. The King has reſolved to aſſemble a conſiderable army in Flanders, whither ſeveral regiments are ordered to repair from the Lower Rhine. Several alterations are going to be made in the Royal corps of artillery; among the reſt, they are to have no flags for the future.

Rouen, Feb. 1. Capt. Rodrigues, who arrived yeſterday at Havre-de-Grace from Liſbon in eleven days, reports, that on the day of his departure twelve more of the conſpirators were to be executed.

LONDON.

Jan. 20. By the laſt letters from Madrid, which ſcarce mention any thing but the King's dangerous illneſs, we learn, that there are three parties at court; that of Don Carlos King of the Two Sicilies, that of Don Philip Duke of Parma, and that of Don Lewis. The laſt is very weak, and makes ſcarce any ſhew. That of Don Carlos is in ſome reſpects the prevailing party: thoſe who belong to it would by all means have him ſucceed to the crown; but they would have him renounce the throne of Naples for his deſcendants as well as for himſelf, and place on it Don Philip. The French party are of the ſame mind: but the zealots of Don Carlos's party, whoſe number is pretty conſiderable, alledge that it would be a flagrant injuſtice to oblige his Sicilian Majeſty to make ſuch a ſacrifice. They will ſcarce conſent that at the death of Don Carlos the crown of Naples ſhould be disjoined from the crown of Spain, and that only on condition that it be given to the ſecond ſon of Don Carlos; and this regulation they think ſufficient to content all foreign courts; ſince the re-union of the crowns of Spain and the two Sicilies on the ſame head, will thereby be provided againſt. But what will Don Philip ſay to this? What will the King of Sardinia, that formidable Gentleman-Uſher of the Alps, ſay to it? Will he ſee with indifference his claim to the Dutchy of Placentia by the right of revertibility, ſet aſide, which was ſecured to him (not very clearly indeed) by the ſeventh article of the famous treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle? and will the Houſe of Auſtria patiently ſuffer itſelf to be ſtript of ſuch an eſtate, which it yielded up for a time only, that is to ſay, till the crown of the Two Sicilies ſhould devolve to the Infant Don Philip, agreeably to the ſpirit of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which intimates that in 1748 the contracting parties counted that the preſent King of Spain would die without heirs male, that Don Carlos would go to Madrid, Don Philip to Naples, and the proviſional ſettlement made for this Prince revert to the houſe of Auſtria.

Extract of a Letter from Samuel White, Eſq; the Britiſh Conſul at Vigo, Dec. 17.

"We have been pretty quiet for ſome months paſt on the

the coaſt of Galicia and Portugal, having not been moleſted by French privateers; but now they begin to viſit us again, and I fear we ſhall ſwarm with that vermin, as we did two years ago. A row-boat, with a lute ſtern, came lately on our coaſt, picked up an Engliſh brig, and carried her off. I could not hear what ſhe was, nor any further particulars about her. And four days ago came in here another French privateer, called La Favorite, Capt. Saumel, who on the 27th ult. between Cape Ortugal and Cape Finiſterre, fell in with an Engliſh brig, pink-ſtern, about 100 tons burthen, boarded her, and found only two Genoeſe on board; and ſeeing the veſſel bloody on the deck, and in the cabbin found all the papers had been thrown over-board, directly ſuſpected they had murdered the captain and crew; and taxing them with the fact, they confeſſed that they had killed the captain, his ſon, and every ſoul, being ſeven in all. The cruel way they perpetrated this maſſacre was as follows: Each of theſe villiains was in different watches, one in the maſter's, the other in the mate's. He that was in the mate's watch went down with them to ſleep, and waited till he found them all faſt aſleep, then cut all their throats, and ſtabbed them in ſeveral parts of the body, and left them all dead. The captain being on the deck, knew nothing of all this. This fellow then came upon deck, and told his comrade what he had done below; upon which they both at once fell on the captain, and cleaved him down with a hatchet; being not quite dead, they finiſhed him with a muſket; and the man at the helm they cut in two; and ſo made an end of them all but the captain's ſon, who was left three days crying for his father. The third day they ſaid, that as he ſqualled like a cat, they would diſpatch him likewiſe; ſo they cut the child in two. The veſſel is ſent to Bayeux in France, with theſe two villains in her. She was (they ſay) the Peggy, Captain Forman; was coming from Carolina to Liſbon, and had got within ſixty leagues of the rock of Liſbon when this horrid barbarity was perpetrated." [This is the captain of the aforeſaid privateer's declaration to the Conſul at Vigo, and he ſaid it was what the villains confeſſed to him on board the brig.]

Part of a letter from a perſon of diſtinction at Breſlau.

" Here in Sileſia every thing wears the face of war; and though his Majeſty's ſoul is ſo far exalted above other human minds, as to appear always ſerene, and as if he was at leaſure, yet you may judge if it is fit to take up a moment of his time in talking of trifles.---He may be ſaid to have four or five armies under his inſpection, though in different places. He is the ſpring that moves the whole. His generals are ſo ſenſible of the ſuperiority of his genuis, that they look on his directions as the ſure road to glory and victory. I am of your opinion, that he is ſuperior to all the great men of antiquity. Cæſar comes the neareſt him. What Cicero ſays of him, is moſt applicable to this great Prince; " This Cæſar of ours (ſays he) is ſome-" thing that has not appeared before: his wit enables him " to treat grave ſubjects chearfully, without letting his rea-" ſoning loſe its force; and his ſuperior judgement makes " him capable of treating ſubjects of wit, ſo as to make " them inſtructive at the ſame time that they divert and " entertain." No man ever knew how to appear with the grandeur of a great Prince better than he; and yet he can dine with the common ſoldiers as a companion.--My fellow ſoldiers, in a day of battle (which was Cæſar's expreſſion to his ſoldiers) is his Majeſty's common phraſe to his.---He is never very merry, nor ever wears a moroſe countenance. The lineaments of his face are placid and good humoured, but his eyes look through you.---He lives on leſs ſleep than moſt people can do; and thinks as much in a minute, as an ordinary genuis does in an hour. And to conclude, his mind ſeems to be a ſpark of celeſtial fire, which is not weakened in its operations by the body it animates, and ſo is a kind of Angel. And what exalts him ſtill more, is, he ſeems inſenſible of the beauties of his mind, which all the world admires, and ſeems to depend on heaven alone for ſucceſs.

Jan. 25. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange dictated, the very day ſhe died, to M. de Larry, a very long letter to her father the King of Great-Britain, and ſigned it with her own hand.

Immediately after the deceaſe of the Princeſs Governante, the States-General wrote the following letter to the King of Great-Britain:

SIRE,

' It is with the deepeſt concern that we find ourſelves under a neceſſity of informing your Majeſty of the melancholy event that has juſt happened, by the death of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Governante, whom it has pleaſed God to take out of this world, in the night between the 12th and 13th inſtant.

' We can too well conceive, by our own extreme affliction for the loſs of this great and excellent Princeſs, the ſituation of your Majeſty's paternal heart on this melancholly occaſion.

' We feel it moſt ſenſibly, and wiſh we could, by mingling our tears with thoſe of your Majeſty, in ſome meaſure leſſen its bitterneſs. We pray that the Almighty may be graciouſly pleaſed to ſupport your Majeſty to the moſt advanced age, and bleſs the two illuſtrious branches that are left to us, and which we ſhall cheriſh with all poſſible tenderneſs.

' We preſume to aſſure you, Sire, that we will employ all our care, and beſtow our whole attention, on what concerns the rights and intereſts of the young Prince, and Madame the Princeſs his ſiſter, whom we look upon as the children of the republic. And at the ſame time we requeſt a continuance of your Majeſty's good will towards this ſtate. We ſhall endeavour to deſerve it more than ever, by the zeal and devotion with which we ſhall ever be, Sire, &c. &c.'

Charles-Town (in South-Carolina) *April* 7.

By a Gentleman from Georgia, we are informed, that on the 26th ult. a new Commiſſion, appointing His Excellency HENRY ELLIS, Eſq; Governor in Chief &c. of that Province, was publiſhed in Savannah, to the no ſmall Joy of its Inhabitants; who on this Occaſion manifeſted their general Satisfaction, by all the uſual Tokens: The General Aſſembly were ſitting, and preſented His Excellency very cordial Addreſſes; Col. *Jones*'s Troop of Horſe and the Regiment of Foot Militia were under Arms; the Guns mounted on the Works were fired; and in the Evening there were Bonfires, and the principal Houſes were illuminated.

On Monday laſt arrived here from England, His Majeſty's ſhips the Succeſs and Mermaid, commanded by Peter Henry Ourry, and William Hackman, Eſquires. Theſe ſhips were appointed purpoſely to convoy the Trade of this Province; and, we hear, will return for England, about the 1ſt of May next.

The Maſter of one of the Veſſels lately arrived here from England, in her Paſſage, after ſhe had been a fortnight at Sea, ſpoke with a Fleet from Briſtol, that had come out under Convoy of the Brilliant Man of War, from which he was informed, that 14 large outward bound French Merchantmen had fallen in the midſt of them in the Night, and that the Brilliant had taken two.

His Majeſty's Ship the Hunter, Capt. William Adams, is preparing to ſail for Halifax in a few Days.

We learn from Fort Loudoun, that two Parties of the Cherokees were gone out, in order, if poſſible, to diſcover the Rout the French Garriſon of Fort Duquſne took. We have had ſome Reports from thoſe Parts not very favourable; but the above, which may be depended upon, ſeems to give Aſſurance of their Attachment to the Britiſh Intereſt. A ſtrong Detachment from the South Carolina Regiment, it is ſaid, have Orders to march immediately for the country of the ſaid Indians.

BOSTON, April 15.

Laſt Tueſday arrived here Capt. Weſt from St. Kitts, but laſt from St. Martins, who informs, That on Thurſday the 29th of March laſt, in Lat. 29. N. and Long. 69. he was brought too by the famous Monſ. Chatteleau, who ordered him on board, and took out of his Veſſel about 1000 lb. Wt. of Cotton-Wool, two Puncheons of Rum, and ſome Proviſions; but treated him and his People with a great deal of Humanity and Courteſy, and after detaining him on board ſome Time, releaſed him; and upon Capt. Weſt's remonſtrating that he ſhould be left ſhort of Proviſions, he generouſly ordered them to be returned, and put on board the Sloop again. His Ship had 28 Guns mounted, but had Ports for 36.---His Cruize being out, he was bound from Cape-Francois, laden chiefly with Coffee and Indigo, for St. Maloes in France, where his Owners lived.---He had ſeveral Ranſomers on board.

Capt. Darby arrived at Salem laſt Thurſday Night in 28 Days from Gibraltar; two Days before he left that Place, two Men of War arrived from England, which came out with Admiral Saunders's Fleet, conſiſting of about 20 Sail of Men of War, and 40 Tranſports, all bound for America.

Extract of a Letter from Louiſbourg, March 13.

" This Day about Noon, returned from a Scout a Party of Rangers, who were ſent out ſome Time ago by the General, to ſee if they could diſcover any of the Enemy on this Iſland: They brought in with them, 18 French Priſoners, equipped with Arms and Ammunition, and left behind them about 100 more, Men, Women, and Children, who were not able to travel to this Place. They left a Party to wait upon them, and conduct them to this Place as ſoon as the Weather will permit. We are informed by theſe Priſoners which are already come in, that laſt Fall a Sloop from Boſton to St. John's, was caſt aſhore, and that they and their Comrades murdered the People and plundered the Veſſel; this was done at the back ſide of the Iſland. They alſo ſay, that another Veſſel was drove on ſhore ſince the Surrender of this Place, whoſe Crew they treated as they did the former. It is ſuppoſed to be a Veſſel from this Port to Newfoundland, with King's Stores on board."

The Publick are deſired to beware of Counterfeit Dollars, for ſuch are paſſing among us; they are caſt ſo badly that ſcarce any Body can be deceived by them; their Edges ſeem rather to be beat up with a Hammer than milled; they are dated 1757, and weigh but about 14 Penny-weight.

ALBANY, April 14.

The firſt Battalion of the Royal Americans, who were ordered from hence for Schenectady, are now to return with all Expedition; and 'tis ſaid they are to march to the Weſtward.

Two Days ago we had a Report here, that two Soldiers were killed and ſcalped near Still-Water; but it proves to be a Miſtake.

April 16. This Day we expect the firſt Battalion of the Royal Americans from Schenectady: They are to be ſent to the Ohio. The Remainder of the firſt Battalion of the Royal Scotch ſet out for Fort-Edward this Morning.

Laſt Night a Gentleman arrived here from Fort-Stanwix; where all was well; on his Way down he met Sir William Johnſon, who was treating with a great Number of Indians of different Nations; that he had made ſeveral Speeches to them, wherein he ſpoke his Mind very freely; that the Indians aſked Sir William, why he did not viſit them at their Caſtles ſo often as formerly. To which he anſwered, That the Blood of ſeveral of his Brethren that had been lately ſcalped, lay in his Way, ſo that he could not viſit them with Safety; but that as ſoon as they would replace thoſe Scalps by as many of the Enemy, he would viſit them as much as ever he did.

NEW-YORK, April 23.

Tueſday laſt the Lion Tranſport, Captain Smith, arrived here from England: She ſailed from Portſmouth, the 14th of February, under Convoy of Commodore Holmes, but on the 25th following, in Lat. 41. Long. 15. the whole Fleet was ſeperated in a violent Gale of Wind, which continued till the 27th, when Captain Smith joined about 30 Sail of the Fleet again; amongſt which was the Admiral in the Somerſet, of 70 Guns, having loſt his Mizen Top-Maſt; the Northumberland, Lord Colvil, loſt her Main-Maſt, Mizen-Maſt, and Fore-Top-Maſt; the Seahorſe loſt her Main-Maſt; and Mizen-Top-Maſt; a Tranſport loſt her Main and Fore-Maſts; and the Crown, another Tranſport, was obliged to ſtave the flat-bottomed Boat that was on her Deck. Many more of the Ships received conſiderable Damage; but as Captain Smith loſt none of his Maſts, he proceeded on his Voyage, and when he left the Fleet, he could perceive they were ſteering to the Southward, and as he imagined, were bound to Gibraltar, to repair the Damages they received.

Next Day arrived at Sandy-Hook, and are ſince come into Port, the following Tranſport Ships, Part of Admiral Holmes's Squadron likewiſe, viz. Ship Prince of Wales, George Potts, Maſter. Ship Eadon and Mary, Benjamin Longdill, Maſter. Ship James and Henrietta, John Meeke, Maſter. Ship Three Siſters, Samuel Melenor, Maſter. Ship Jane, John Garrit, Maſter. Ship Two-Brothers, Scarf Stockton, Maſter. And Ship Hopewell, George Maſterman, Maſter. None of the above Ships received any Damage worth Notice, in the Storm that ſeparated the Fleet.

Saturday the 42d, or Royal Highland Regiment, was reviewed here, by his Excellency Jeffery Amherſt, Eſq; Major General, and Commander in Chief of all His Majeſty's Forces in North-America: They made a beautiful Appearance, and went thro' their Exerciſe with the greateſt Exactneſs.

Saturday alſo, Captain Turrell arrived in 20 Days from Barbados: He ſays, That Commodore Moore intended, as ſoon as he got properly watered at Dominico, to go with half of his Fleet off of Martinico, and ſend in a Challenge to Monſ. Bompar, to come out and fight him.

Sunday Morning laſt returned here from a tolerable good Cruize, the Privateer Snow Boſcawen, Captain Rutgers. Twenty Days ago he left at Monto-Chriſto, the Privateers George, and Reſolution, Captains Haley, and Lightſtone, and 105 Sail of Merchantmen; and we can aſſure the Publick, that Mr. Agnew, Captain Haley's Firſt Lieutenant, who, it was ſaid, was killed at Guadaloupe, was well when Captain Rutgers left Monto-Chriſto.

There were a Number of New-York Privateers cruizing to Windward, in Hopes of falling in with ſome of the European Fleet expected among the French Iſlands.

The ſame Day returned here from a Cruize alſo, the Privateer Brig New-York, Captain Doran; having taken nothing ſince the large Spaniſh Ship ſhe carried into Louiſbourg (ſoon after that Place ſurrendered to Admiral Boſcawen) in Company with the Columbine, Captain Lane, her Conſort, taken by them off Newfoundland, bound to Louiſbourg.

We hear that four Companies of Colonel Fraſer's Regiment, have received Orders for immediate Embarkation.

We hear that the different Counties in this Province, have got their Quotas of Men without one ſingle Perſon being detached; and we can aſſure thoſe Gentlemen who have abſented themſelves from their City, leſt they ſhould be detached, that they may now return with Safety, as the Quota for this Place is almoſt compleated, or will, in a few Days, all Volunteers.

A Letter from Lake-George, ſays, That as Major Rogers was going with a Party of 72 Men to Wood-Creek, on the 11th Inſt. at Half an Hour after Four in the Afternoon, he diſcovered a Party of about 130 French and Indians, who gave him the firſt Fire, killed 2, and wounded 4 of his Party, and then fled; Major Rogers purſued them cloſely, and in the Purſuit took 7 Priſoners, and 4 Scalps.--He continued his March till the 13th, when he found a French Indian belonging to the above mentioned Party, ſhot through the Thigh, which diſabled him; and he, with the Reſt of the French Priſoners, ſay, That the Army at Ticonderoga are in very great Want of Proviſions; each Man's Allowance being but a Quarter of a Pound of Meat, and a Biſket and a Half per Day.---The French Priſoners further ſay, That on the Firſt of this inſtant April, as a Party of the French Regulars were deſerting to us, they were met with and taken by a Party of French Indians; and, after being carried back, were all hanged.

Since our laſt, the General Wall Packet, Capt. Lutwych, ſailed from hence for Falmouth.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 19.

We are informed from the Weſtward, that about three Weeks ago, Col. Mercer, with a Body of 350 Men, beſides 50 Indians, ſet out on an Expedition from Pittſburgh, up the River Ohio, to go againſt Venango; but the Freſhes were ſo high, he was obliged to return; and is got back, with the Loſs of four Men, who were killed by a Party in Ambuſh, on their Return.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to Monday the 21ſt of next Month.---The following Laws were paſſed laſt Seſſion, viz.

An ACT *for granting to His Majeſty the Sum of* One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, *and for ſtriking the ſame in Bills of Credit, in the Manner herein after directed; and for providing a Fund for ſinking the ſaid Bills of Credit by a Tax on all Eſtates real and perſonal, and Taxables, within this Province.*

An ACT *to prevent the Exportation of bad or unmerchantable Staves, Heading, Boards and Timber.*

A Supplement to an ACT *intituled, " An Act for preventing Abuſes in the* Indian *Trade, for ſupplying the* Indians, *Friends and Allies of* Great-Britain, *with Goods at more eaſy Rates, and for ſecuring and ſtrengthening the Peace and Friendſhip lately concluded with the* Indians *inhabiting the Northern and Weſtern Frontiers of this Province."*

A Supplement to the ACT, *intituled, " An Act for granting to His Majeſty a Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Veſſels; and alſo certain Duties upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, and a Duty upon Sugar, for ſupporting and maintaining the Provincial Ship of War for protecting the Trade of this Province, and other Purpoſes for His Majeſty's Service."*

An ACT *for regulating the Hire of Carriages, to be employed in His Majeſty's Service.*

An ACT *for regulating the Officers and Soldiers in the Pay of this Province*

An ACT *for extending ſeveral Sections of an Act of Parliament, paſſed in the Thirty-ſecond Year of the preſent Reign, intituled, " An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters."*

We have Advice from the Weſtward, that ſixteen Horſes were lately carried off by a Party of French and Indians, near Fort Ligonier (lately Loyal Hanning) and that four Men were alſo carried off, and a Fifth killed and ſcalped by the ſame Party. The Party is thought to be from Venango, and came out after a white Priſoner, that had made his Eſcape from thence.

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, dated April 19.

" Our Aſſembly (now broke up) have gone through the Supply Bill, amounting to 78,000 l. and the Buſineſs of the Country recommended to them, with Chearfulneſs and Alacrity; they parted with the Governor in great good Humour.------The Levies go on pretty ſucceſsfully; in a little Time, it is hoped, the Men wanting will be raiſed, ſo as to make the whole 1500."

In our laſt we inſerted a Liſt of the French Fleet, under the Command of Monſ. Bompar, at Matinico; the following is the Force of Commodore Moore's Squadron in the Weſt-Indies, viz. One Ship of 90, one of 80, four of 74, two of 66, two of 60, and two of 50 Guns. Frigates one of 44, two of 40, one of 36, two of 24, and one of 22 Guns. Sloops, two of 14, and one of 12 Guns. Bomb Ketches, four of 8 Guns; being 12 Line of Battle Ships, ſeven Frigates, three Sloops, and four Bombs. Total of Guns 1120, and of Men 8257; whereas the French is but 14 Sail in all, from 20 to 74 Guns only.

The Captains Barwick and Budden, from this Port, are arrived at St. Chriſtophers. And Captain Lamont alſo from this Harbour, is arrived at Montſerrat.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Nathaniel, Samuel Goodin, from New-York.
Schooner Seaflower, Joſeph Goodin, from Piſcataqua.
Sloop Adventure, Moſes Chadwell, from Falmouth, New-England.
Sloop Endeavour, Gideon Hathaway, from Boſton.
Sloop Iſabella, Iſaac Martin, from Georgia.
Sloop Endeavour, Theophilus Dimmock, from Boſton.
Schooner Jolly Robin, William Kidd, from Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Charming Betſey, Joſeph Roberts, for N. York.
Sloop Elizabeth, John Giles, for Antigua.
Snow Betſey, John Warner, for Barbados.

A Choice Parcel of MADEIRA WINE, in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks, to be ſold by JOHN RELFE.

Best possible image.

Sloop Adventure, Moſes, Chadwell, for Boſton.
Sloop Endeavour, Theophilus Dimmock, for Ditto.
Ship Earl of Holderneſs, William Gardner, for Barbados.

CLEARED.

Schooner Betſey, Thomas Wilſon, to N. Providence.
Ship Europa, Walter Rench, to New-York.
Ship Union, Michael Dadey, to Ditto.
Ship Arabella, Thomas Bradſhaw, to Ditto.
Sloop Elizabeth, Edmund Morton, to Boſton.
Sloop Elizabeth and Mary, William Gibbons, to Antigua.
Sloop Hope, Jeremiah Baſſett, to Ditto,
Brig Two Brothers, William Warſdale, to Ditto.
Brig Mary and Sally, William Moore, to South-Carolina.
Schooner Dolphin, Samuel Briard, to Piſcataqua.
Schooner Fiſher, James Barnes, to Louiſbourg.
Schooner, Charming Betſey, Joſeph Roberts, to N. York.
Snow Charming Martha, Samuel Aitkin, to Ditto.
Ship King of Pruſſia, James Robinſon, to Ditto.

WANTED,

A PERSON that underſtands winding SILK off the Cocoons. Such Perſon may hear of good Encouragement, by enquiring at the Poſt-Office, or at the New-Printing-Office, in Philadelphia.

N. B. The Proprietor has all Things neceſſary.

Philadelphia, 4th Month 12, 1759.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, are deſired to meet at the ſaid Hoſpital, on the 7th Day of the Fifth Month, called May, next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to chooſe 12 Managers and a Treaſurer for the enſuing Year, being the Day appointed by Law for that Purpoſe.

ANY Perſons who have any half-worn or old Sheets, or clean Linen Rags of any Kind, fit for Bandages, may have a good Price for them, if they will be kind enough to ſend them to Mr. CHARLES OSBORNE'S Shop, in Second-ſtreet. ¶ 5s. Tbctf.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1759.

TO be ſold, by the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs, under the Court-Houſe, on the 28th of this Inſtant, at 2 o'Clock in the afternoon, a Choice Parcel of Fall and Summer Deerſkins. Alſo ſome Beaver and other Furrs; the Deerſkins to be ſold in Lots of about one Hundred Weight each. By Order of the Commiſſioners,

JOSIAH DAVENPORT, Clerk.

Imported in the laſt Ships from London, Liverpool, and Briſtol, and to be ſold cheap for ready Money, by

PETER TURNER, junior,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, where Mr. John Groves lately dwelt, near the Tun Tavern,

A Freſh Variety of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

ANY Gentleman wanting a Clerk to write, or do Buſineſs of that Kind, may hear of one by enquiring at the New-Printing-Office. ¶ 1 W.

LOST, on the Road between Philadelphia and Wilmington, an Ear-ring, with one Drop, conſiſting of a large Stone in the Middle, ſurrounded by ſmall Ones, French Paſte. Whoever brings it to Captain Arthur's, in Walnut-ſtreet, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward. A blue Cloth Cloak has either been forgot in ſome other Houſe, or taken in a Miſtake from Captain Arthur's; whoever has got it, is requeſted to ſend it to Captain Arthur's,

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Michael Rambo, late of Upper-Merion, deceaſed, are deſired forthwith to pay the ſame; and all Perſons having any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and paid, by ¶

MARY RAMBO, and ANDREW HOLSTEN, Adminiſtrators.

A Likely Iriſh Servant Girl's Time to be diſpoſed of, who has three Years to ſerve, is fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1759.

RUN away from his ſpecial Bail, one William Hiles, blind of one Eye: Had on when he went away, a blue Pea Jacket, and a purple Ditto, Check Shirt, and generally wears a Cap. He has been uſed to go by Water, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to Indian River. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril. Whoever brings him back to his Bail, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded for their Trouble, by JOHN WILLSON. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LARGE Brick Meſſuage, three Stories high. Kitchen, Waſh-houſe, Stable, Chair-houſe and Out-offices, compleately finiſhed, pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſituated for a Gentleman's Reſidence, or for keeping a publick Houſe; alſo the Lots of Ground on Part of which the Meſſuage and Buildings ſtand, in Breadth on Paſſyunk Road, near the Southern Bounds of the City of Philadelphia, 65 Feet, and on the Eaſt End 70 Feet, or thereabouts, and in Depth, fronting Oak ſtreet, 118 Feet or thereabouts, nearly oppoſite Capt. William Spafford's Rope-Walk, ſubject to Twenty Shillings Sterling per Annum. Alſo a Meſſuage, Kitchen, Plantation, and 40 Acres and upwards of Land, moſtly Wood-land, in the Northern Liberties, about three Miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Plantation late of Doctor Brown, deceaſed, and the Land of Benjamin Maſon, on the Road leading from Germantown Road to Frankford; with a good bearing Orchard, a Well, about ſix Acres of Meadow, and more may be made, being plentifully ſupplied with Water; the Plantation is delightfully ſituated for a Gentlemans Country Seat. For Terms, apply to Meſſieurs Kearny and Gilbert, or to Mr. Garrett Meade, or to John Reily, Conveyancer, in Philadelphia. Tbctf.

To be ſold by ſaid Garrett Meade, oppoſite the Three Tuns, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, choice Barbados Rum, and Muſcovado Sugar.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1759.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, on Saturday, the twelfth of May next, at the Dwelling-houſe of the Subſcriber, in the Town of Cheſter, in Cheſter County, a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, containing about 50 Acres, ſituate on Ridley-Creek, in the Townſhip of Cheſter, about three Quarters of a Mile from the ſaid Town of Cheſter, on which is a very valuable Stone Quarry of excellent Stone, and eaſy to be quarried one half of which has rented for Twenty-two Pounds Ten Shillings, per Annum; there is an exceeding good Orchard on the Premiſes, conſiſting of about 200 young bearing Apple-Trees, chiefly of Houſe-Tree Fruit, a great Part of the Premiſes may, with ſmall Expence, be converted into good mowing Ground, as there is a ſufficient Quantity of Mud for manuring on the ſaid Premiſes, and may be come at with a trifling Charge, the whole under a good Fence. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock, where the uſual Credit and due Attendance will be given, by ¶

ANNE BACKHOUSE.

N. B. The Title is indiſputable.

To be SOLD,

A Likely Servant Girl's Time, who has three Years and eight Months to ſerve, is about 19 Years of Age, and fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

To be SOLD,

A Likely healthy ſtrong Negro Wench, between 19 and 20 Years of Age, has had the ſmall Pox, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire of Mrs. Richardſon, oppoſite the Governor's. ¶

THOMAS GRIFFITHS

REQUESTS Leave to acquaint the Publick, That laſt Monday Evening he opened the Britiſh Punch-Houſe, at the King David and Harp, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet Wharff; and humbly hopes his worthy Friends will honour him with their Company, where they ſhall find ſuch reſpectful Treatment that's due to Gentlemen, and becoming a Landlord, by their humble Servant

⊕ THOMAS GRIFFITHS.

N. B. The Gentlemen of the Britiſh Society meet every Saturday Evening, and will chearfully receive their worthy Friends and Countrymen. And there will be a Scots Club every Wedneſday Night.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1759.

STrayed from a Paſture at Thunder-hill, about the Beginning of September laſt, a light coloured grey Horſe, about fifteen Hands high, paces and trots, has a lofty Carriage with his Head, riſes conſiderably at the Kidneys, narrow ſhaped behind, no Brand nor Ear mark, had the Fiſtula ſome Time before he ſtrayed, is ſix Years old this Spring. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Mr. William M'Dowell, Inn keeper, at the Croſs-Roads, Cheſter County, or to Andrew Work, Eſq; in Bert Townſhip, Lancaſter County, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN BARNET. ¶

JOHN WHITE, *Staymaker,*

IS removed from Cheſtnut-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, oppoſite Pewter-platter-alley. All Perſons that ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved in the beſt and neateſt Manner, as uſual, by their humble Servant, JOHN WHITE.

N. B. He wants an Apprentice.

Imported in the laſt Ships from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap for ready Money or ſhort credit, by

M'JANETT and M'MURTRIE,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet,

A Variety of Merchandize, ſuitable for the Seaſon; with an Aſſortment of Copper, Pewter and Glaſs Wares, Bar Lead, and Shot of all ſizes.

N. B. The Partnerſhip between M'Janett and M'Murtrie expires the latter End of this Year; therefore all thoſe who have any Demands againſt them are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that the Ballances may be paid. And thoſe that are indebted to them above ſix Months, are deſired to pay off their Accounts, or they may expect immediately to be ſued; becauſe M'Janett goes to England in the Fall, and is to ſtay ſome conſiderable Time in Europe. Tbc. 3 M.

A PASTURE to be LETT,

CONTAINING five Acres and a Half, bounding on Mill Creek and old York Road, oppoſite Mr. Sayre's and Dr. Moore's Places. Enquire of Evan Morgan; who continues to ſell Madeira Wine, Jamaica Spirit, Sack, Brandy, Citron Water, and other Cordials; Vinegar; a Parcel of choice Wine in quarter Caſks; a Cheſt with Carpenters Tools; a Copper Sign, and Iron Bars to hang it; a large Pennſylvania Fire Place: Elixir Proprietatis, Stoughton's Bitters; ſundry dry Goods; and a Negro Man. ¶

To be SOLD by

JAMES WALLACE,

At his Store, the Corner of Market, in Water-ſtreet,

RAISINS Currants, Pepper, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Rice, Powder, Muſketoons, Muſkets, Piſtols, Cutlaſſes, Iron bound Water Caſks, and ſome choice old White Wine, in Quarter Caſks, and a few Boxes of freſh Lemons.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1759.

LOST, about a fortnight ago, from the Door of John Stillwagon, in the Northern Liberties; A Hunting Saddle, (about half wore) with a Green Frize Saddle Cloth, and yellow Binding; Alſo a double bitted Bridle tied behind ſaid Saddle, when loſt. If any Perſon can inform where they may be had again, or brings either of them to the ſaid John Stillwagon, ſhall have for the Saddle Ten Shillings, and for the Bridle Five Shillings, and no Queſtions aſked. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of The Library Company of Philadelphia, *that they are to meet, purſuant to their Charter, on Monday, the ſeventh Day of May next, at the Library, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to chooſe Directors and a Treaſurer, and to make their Twenty ſeventh annual Payment.*

For the New-Jerſey Regiment, under the Command of Colonel PETER SCHUYLER.

TO every able bodied Volunteer will be given Twelve Pounds *Proclamation Money, and Clothes, a Blanket, and other Neceſſaries, to the Value of* Eight Pounds *more; and they are to be inliſted only to the firſt Day of November next; ſo that the Bounty-money, Clothes and Pay, will amount in the whole to* Five Pounds *a Month; that is,* Three Shillings and Four-pence *a Day, beſides Subſiſtence.*

All Perſons who are willing to ſerve their King and Country upon this Occaſion, are to repair to ſome of the Officers, who have Warrants to recruit for this Service at Salem, Glouceſter, Burlington, Bordentown, Trenton, &c. ⊕

Amity, in Berks County, April 7, 1759.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Ellis Griffith deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame within ſix Months from this Date: And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, within the above Time, that they may be adjuſted by GEORGE LUTTS, Executor. ¶

BENJAMIN HARBESON,

IS removed from the Corner of Strawberry-Alley, to the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Jerſey Market, at the Sign of the Tea-kettle and Caniſter, two Doors above the New-Printing Office. Where he continues to carry on his Buſineſs as uſual, and makes Copper and Tin Ware in the beſt Manner; he has for Sale a large Aſſortment of Merchandize at the moſt reaſonable Rates, viz. beſt London Pewter Diſhes, Plates, Baſons, Tankards, Mugs, Teapots, Cream-pots, Spoons, Candle-moulds, Bed-pans, and Cloſe-ſtool-pans, Copper Tea-kettles, Coffee-pots, Chocolate-pots, Saucepans, drinking Pots, and Boilers; a large Aſſortment of Braſs Kettles, from one Quart to forty Gallons, Iron and Braſs Wire ſorted, Warming-pans, Candleſticks, Braſs Cocks and Lead, an Aſſortment of Dry Goods, &c. &c. ⊕ 3 M.

ON Sunday, the 18th ult. in the Night, the Fulling mill of Archibald Douglas, near St. George's, New-Caſtle County, was broke open and robbed of two Pieces of Cloth, fulled, dyed, tentered and carded, ready for ſheering; they were both of a reddiſh brown Colour, and each contained about twelve Yards and a Half. One Piece was marked N M on a Bit of Cloth, ſewed to the Piece; the other marked R with Linen Thread. Whoever ſecures the Thief and Cloth, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and the Owner have his Cloth again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward; and if the Cloth only, Fifteen Shillings for each Piece, paid by

⊕ ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS.

Juſt Imported from London, and to be ſold cheap, by W. DUNLAP, *at the Neweſt-Printing Office in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

A Very large and well ſorted Collection of Books and Stationary, of the Particulars of which Catalogues are now in the Preſs, and will be publiſhed and given gratis, with all Speed. Of whom alſo may be had, a great Variety of School Books, in Latin, Greek and Engliſh: a great Variety of little Hiſtory books for the Amuſement and Improvement of Children: Alſo all Sorts of Blank-books, rul'd and plain, with Leather, Parchment, and Marble Covers: All Sorts of Writing Paper, cut, gilt and plain, by the Ream or any ſmaller Quantity: Beſt Dutch, Engliſh and common Quills: Superfine, fine and common Sealingwax and Wafers, the latter with or without Boxes: Ink-powder, Pounce and Pounce-boxes; Letter-files, Fountain-pens, Ivory handled Penknives and Folders: Beſt Parchment for Writings and Drumheads: Black-lead Pencils, with and without ſteel Caſes: Slates and Slate-pencils: Beſt Bonnet Fullers, and Book-binders Paſteboard. Likewiſe, blank Bills of Lading bound and in Sheets: Judgment and common Bonds; Wills and Powers, and all Sorts of other Blanks.

DESERTED

From His Majeſty's 17th Regiment of Foot, at preſent commanded by Colonel Arthur Morris, now quartered in Philadelphia, between the 24th ult. and the 8th Inſtant,

DAniel Carrol, Corporal of the late Brigadier-General Forbes's Company, aged 21 Years, five Feet ſix Inches high, ſwarthy Complexion, Pock marked, has a Mole on his right Cheek, with black Hair; born at Kilkenny in Ireland; by Trade a Carpenter.

Daniel Carlin, of the late Brigadier General Forbes's Company, aged 22 Years, five Feet ſeven Inches high, fair Complexion, freckled in the Face, ſandy Hair, well ſet, a little round ſhouldered; born at Manney Moor, in Ireland. By Trade a Linen Weaver.

Thomas Dorrough, of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Morris's Company, aged 20 Years, five Feet nine Inches and an Half high, fair Complexion, ſmooth Face, fair Hair, grey Eyes, has a little Stoop in his Shoulders; born at Strabane in Ireland. A labouring Man.

Francis M'Cormick, of Lieut. Col. Arthur Morris's Company, aged 25 Years, five Feet five Inches and a Quarter high, ſwarthy Complexion, a little Pock-marked, light brown Hair; born at Loughrea in Ireland. By Trade a Leather Breeches-maker.

George Drinkwater, of Capt. Chriſtopher Ruſſell's Company, aged 38 Years, five Feet eight Inches and a Half high, ſwarthy Complexion, full faced, black Eyes, very dull of hearing, wears a Wig, round ſhouldered, ſtoops a little in his Walk; born at Liverpool in Old England. By Trade a Currier.

John Gueſt, of Capt. William Howard's Company, aged 28 Years, five Feet eight Inches high, ſwarthy Complexion, a little Pock-marked, dark brown Hair, has a Caſt in both his Eyes; born at Shipnell, in Old England. A labouring Man.

William Towland, of Capt. Paul Ryeaut's Company of Grenadiers, aged 24 Years, five Feet ten Inches and an Half high, fair Complexion, light brown Hair, ſlender limbed; born in St. George's Hundred, in New-Caſtle County, in Pennſylvania, and ſerved laſt Campaign in the Pennſylvania Regiment.

Whoever ſecures any of the above Deſerters, and confines them in any of His Majeſty's Goals, and gives Notice thereof to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment at Philadelphia, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Sterling reward. And if any Perſon harbours or conceals any of the ſaid Deſerters, they will be proſecuted according to Law.

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituate on Newtown Creek, four Miles from Cooper's Ferry, containing 400 Acres, well improved in Buildings, Orcharding and Meadow, with a good Landing; there are 300 Acres of Wood Land, well timbered. Enquire of the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes.

JAMES GRAISBURY.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1759.

To be LETT,

THE Houſe, Garden, Stables, &c. in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, a little above the State Houſe, very commodious for any Gentleman, for Terms, enquire of John Roſs, Eſq; in Second-ſtreet.

To be SOLD,

A LOT, ſituate in Plumb-ſtreet, in the Southern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, at the Diſtance of 79 Feet from the Weſt Side of Second-ſtreet, being 14 Feet in Breadth, and 74 Feet in Depth, bounded on the South by ſaid Street, on the Eaſt by a Houſe and Lot belonging to the Eſtate of David Chambers deceaſed, and on the Weſt by a three Foot Alley, which is to be left open for the Uſe of the ſaid Lot and Lot adjoining. On ſaid Lot is a good three Story Brick Houſe the Width of the Lot, and 22 Feet deep

Alſo one other Lot on the North Side of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, on which are three Wooden, and one Brick, Tenement; ſaid Lot is 32 Feet in Front, and extends 70 Feet North and South on the Weſt Side thereof, at the Width of 18 Feet, and the remaining 14 Feet is 50 Feet deep; being bound on the Eaſt by a Houſe and Lot of Doctor Peter Sonmans, and on the Weſt by Ground of John Smith, and Samuel Wallace.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe either, or all, of the above mentioned Houſes and Lots, by applying to Ann Clarkſon, at the Reverend Gilbert Tennant's, may be informed of the Terms and Title. ⊕ N.B. They are clear of Ground Rent.

Newly imported in the Rebecca and Suſannah from London, and to be ſold by

ROBINSON *and* HARDING

At their Store in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, almoſt oppoſite to Mr. William Callender's,

BRITISH and German hempen and flaxen ozenbrigs, dowlas, garlix, princes linen, tandem ſileſias, brown roles, Ruſſia ſheeting, 9-8ths wd. white and brown Iriſh ſheeting and dowlas, Iriſh linens, long lawns, muſlins, humhums, cambricks, clear lawns, calicoes, printed cottons and linens, nankeen cloths, black and changeable taffetics, perſians, ribbons, thickſets, dy'd pillows, fuſtians, jeans, barragons, demities, counterpains, bed ticks, a variety of checks and ſtripes, ginghams, cotton hollands, patterns for womens gowns, check and printed handkerchiefs, mens and womens gloves, ſilk breeches patterns, caſtor and felt hats, white and brown buckrams, poplins, calimancoes, durants, tammies, everlaſtings, hair and worſted ſhags, ſilk and cotton laces, ferrits, quality and ſhoe bindings, gartering, tapes, bobbins, threads, needles, cutlery and hardware, ſhot, and ſundry other goods. Tbctf.

TO be ſold, by the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes, on Society-hill, Two new Brick Houſes, two Stories high, each Houſe 17 Feet front on Front-ſtreet, 38 Feet deep, ten Foot Piazza, and 19 Foot Kitchens, with a three Foot Alley between both, and a Pump between the two Kitchen Doors. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe either of them, or both, may apply to

JAMES CRAIG.

N. B. The Purchaſer or Purchaſers, paying a third Part of the Money down, may have Twelve Months Credit for the Remainder, paying Intereſt, and giving Security, if required.

*** Both Kitchens two Stories high, and the Lot of Ground 200 Feet deep, ſubject to a Ground-rent of Two Pounds Five Shillings, this Currency, each Houſe. Tbctf

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

THE Drawing of Biles Island Lottery, for finishing the Lutheran Church in Bedminster Town, in the County of Somerset, East New-Jersey, will punctually begin on Tuesday the first Day of May next, on Biles Island, in Delaware River, near Trentown; without any further Delay: The Reason of putting it off until that Time, is to have warm Weather for the Managers and Spectators. The Tickets will be put in the Boxes on the first Day of May, when the Drawing does begin. ¶

Germantown, April 18. 1759.

THE Members of the Germantown Library Company are desired to meet at their Library, at the House of James Delaplain, in Germantown, on Monday, the 7th Day of May next, between the Hours of Three and Six in the Afternoon, to choose their Directors, a Treasurer, and Secretary, for the ensuing Year, and to make their fifteenth annual Payment.

¶ WOOLERY MING, Secretary.

Reading, Berks County, April 14, 1759.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Henry Hageman, late of the Township of Cocolico, in Lancaster County, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment to the Subscriber; and those that have any Demands against the said Estate, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted. And if Israel Seymour is alive, by applying to the Subscriber, he may hear of something to his or his Children's Advantage. His Wife Madlina is dead.

CONRAD WEISER, Administrator.

To be SOLD by

KEARNY and GILBERT,

At their Store, in Water-street, near Walnut-street Corner,

A *Parcel of Choice OLD HIGH PROOF'D BARBADS RUM, fit for immediate use.*

Bucks County, April 25, 1759.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on the 7th Day of May next, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, a certain Messuage, Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate, lying and being in Plumsted Township, in the County aforesaid, containing 200 Acres of Land, with the Appurtenances, taken in Execution, and to be sold for ready Money, by

TIMOTHY SMITH, Sheriff.

N. B. The above to be sold on the Premises. D

Bucks County, April 25, 1759.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on the 8th Day of May next, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, a certain Messuage, Plantation and Water Grist Mill, containing 100 Acres, and 108 Perches of Land, with Allowance of six Acres for Roads and Highways, lying and being in Rockhill Township; taken in Execution, and to be sold for ready Money, by

TIMOTHY SMITH, Sheriff.

N. B. The above to be sold on the Premises.

Bucks County, April 25, 1759.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on the ninth Day of May next, will be exposed to Sale, by Way of publick Vendue, a certain Messuage, Plantation and Tract of 200 Acres of Land, situate, lying and being in Nokamixon Township, in the County aforesaid, joining to Andrew Bowman's Land, and others. The Buyer has the Offer only to pay what Interest is due, and the Cost of Suit, and he may have a considerable Time to pay the Residue of the Purchase Money, taken in Execution by

¶ TIMOTHY SMITH, Sheriff.

N. B. The above to be sold on the Premises.

To be SOLD,

A *Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the Manor of Moreland, in the County of Philadelphia, within 14 Miles of the City, containing 150 Acres, 8 thereof choice Meadow, and near 50 Acres Woodland, with a good Stone Dwelling-house and Kitchen, a Draw Well of excellent Water in the Kitchen, a Barn, Stable and other Out-houses, good Barracks, and a large Orchard of grafted Fruit, in its Prime, and Nursery of young Trees. The Place is in good tenantable Order: Whoever inclines to purchase the same, may apply to Benjamin Mason, in the Northern Liberties, or Abraham Mason, in Philadelphia, or Susanna Comly, near the Premises, and know the Terms of Sale.* ⊕

IN Pursuance of an Order of Orphan's Court, on Thursday the 24th Day of May next will be sold by publick Vendue, at the House of Joseph Leech in Frankford, a certain Messuage or Tenement, and Piece or Parcel of Land thereunto belonging, situate in Oxford Township, on the Great Road leading from Philadelphia to Bristol, bounded on the Southeast by the said Great Road, on the Northeast and Northwest by a twenty Foot Road, leading from the said Great Road into the back Country, and on the Southwest by Lands of Joseph Paul and Isaiah Worrall, containing four Acres, one Acre of which is good Orchard, of the best Fruit; it is pleasantly situated for a Gentleman's Seat, being about Half a Mile from the said Leech's, and five Miles and a Half from Philadelphia, and has a fine Prospect of the River Delaware; late the Estate of Thomas Roberts, deceased.

Also a certain other Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in Oxford Township aforesaid, about half way between Frankford and Germantown, containing about 40 Acres and 60 Perches, six Acres of which is good Meadow, and more may be made, the rest being good Timber Land, purchased by the said Thomas Roberts, in his Life-time, from Thomas Edwards. Attendance will be given at the Time and Place of Sale, by RACHEL ROBERTS and THOMAS ROBERTS, Administrators; with whom Plans of the above Places may be seen. ⊕

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Williams, late of the Falls Township, in the County of Bucks, and Province of Pennsylvania, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment, or they may expect to be proceeded against as the Law directs. And all those that have any Demands against the said Estate, or against the Widow of the aforesaid Williams, since the Wife of Daniel Magee, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted by LANGHORN BILES, *Administrator.* ‡

THIS is to give Notice to all Persons, who have not paid Taxes for their Lands in Cumberland County, that unless they pay the same in three Months from this Publication, the said Lands will be sold as the Law directs.

Signed, by Order of the Commissioners.

JOHN STEUART, *Clerk.*

Philadelphia, April 26, 1779.

DESERTED from a Recruiting Party of the 44th Regiment, recruiting in West Nottingham, Chester County, on the fifth Instant, James Willy, born in Ireland, in the County of Antrim, 21 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, fair Complexion, fair Hair, grey Eyes, much marked with the Small Pox: Had on, when he deserted, a white Coat and Waistcoat, with large white Metal Buttons, the Coat remarkable, having the Front lined with London brown Shaloon, the Backs with green, old Leather Breeches, old Shoes, square Steel Buckles, new grey Stockings, and old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up and secures said Deserter, shall have Twenty Shillings Sterling Reward, over and above the Act of Parliament, paid by the Honourable Captain Harvey, in Philadelphia, or any Recruiting Party of the 44th Regiment. ó

To be SOLD,

A Strong healthy Negroe Wench, about 30 Years of Age, can do both Town and Country Work. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the Plantation of Rudolph Bunner, living in Worcester Township, on the 5th Day of February last, a red Cow, about 7 Years old. The owner may have her again, by describing her other Marks, and paying the Charges.

§ RUDOLPH BUNNER.

Just imported in the Captains Duncan, Bracshaw and Nicholson, from London, and to be sold by

JOHN LEACOCK, Goldsmith,

In Front street, Philadelphia, the following new fashion sterling plate, jewels, &c. at very reasonable rates, viz.

CHased silver teapots, chased sugar dishes, chased milk-pots, chased salts and glasses, chased snuff-boxes gilt the inside, chased corals and bells, chased tweeser cases, shagreen ditto, patch boxes, chrystal stone shoe buckles set in silver, cornelian seals set in gold, ditto in silver, white and brown chrystal sleeve buttons set in gold, white ditto in silver, waistcoat ditto, Scotch pebble sleeve buttons in silver, chrystal lockets set in gold, neat garnet and chrystal 3 drop ear-rings set in gold, ditto single drops, neat garnet necklaces set in gold and silver, garnet shirt buckles set in gold, garnet and other stone rings set in gold, sciffar chains, with chased hooks, neat Pinchbeck gilt cane heads, amber ditto, silver watches, rose diamond sparks, large ditto, chrystals for lockets, with cyphers, white and brown chrystal stones for buttons, chrystals for ear-rings, white and brown three square chrystal blocks for seals, chrystals for mourning rings, composition and doublets for rings, garnet stones for ditto, small chrystals for ditto, silver steel top thimbles, penny-weights and grains, coral necklaces, solitairs, cases of lancets, ruby and white foil, files, blow-pipes, hand shears, smelling bottles, silk money purses, oil stones, vining brushes, agat mortars and pestles, knee-buckle chapes, crucibles, blue pots, scratch brushes, half round and four square drawing plates, fine round ditto, black and white enamel, pumice-stone, rotten-stone, crocus martis, stone burnishers, finger and ear-ring cases, reading and near sighted glasses, mall square steel for gravers, &c. Where may be had all kinds of gold and silver work, in the neatest manner, as usual.

THE TRUSTEES of the General Loan-Office of the Province of Pennsylvania, do hereby give Notice to the Mortgagors who are in Arrears to the said Office, that unless they shall, without further Delay, make Payment thereof, the Delinquents will be proceeded against as the Law directs.

N. B. Unless proper Notice is taken of the above Advertisement, and Payments made on the Deficiencies, Sales must and will be made, to discharge the Arrearages to said Office. And those who have any Quantity of old Pennsylvania Money, are desired to bring it to the Office, to be exchanged.

PROPOSALS for printing by Subscription, a Supplement to the Mathematical Traverse Tables in Epitome, intituled, "A Sure Guide to all Practical Mariners, Surveyors, and others." By JOHN GORDON, late of Philadelphia.

To the READER.

The general apparent Utility of the Traverse Tables, which I published last Year, and its favourable Reception by the Publick; as well as the Desire of several eminent Mathematicians, Teachers of the Branches of Surveying and Navigation, in this and the neighbouring Provinces; and of divers Gentlemen of His Majesty's Fleet and Army, have induced me to attempt a Remedy for the many Errors to which Draughts of Land, made in Degrees and Minutes, are necessarily incident; which Defects, where Lands are very valuable, as in large Cities and Seaport Towns, must be greatly detrimental to the Buyer or Seller. The following Tables intirely remove these Difficulties; for they are calculated from no Degree, to one, two, and every five Minutes of a Degree, to 45 Degrees, and its Compliment; by which it can be easily discovered, to the Exactness of an Hundred Thousandth Part, on any Degree and Minute, the true Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meredian, in Chains, Links, or any other Measure.

CONDITIONS.

This Supplement to be printed on good Paper, with an Explanation of its Use, as soon as Four Hundred are subscribed for: The Price one Spanish Milled Dollar, to be paid at the delivery of the Work. Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. Benjamin Mecom, at the New Printing-Office in Boston; Mr. Daniel Fowle, Printer in Portsmouth; Mr. Holt, Post-Master in New-Haven; Capt. Gibbs, in Newport; Mr. Samuel Parker, Mr. William Weyman, and Mr. Hugh Gaine, Printers in New York; Mr. Dunlap, at the Post-Office, and Mr. Bradford, at the Coffee-House, in Philadelphia, and by the Author. By those several Persons the Mathematical Traverse Tables are ready to be delivered to the Subscribers and others.

To be SOLD,

By the subscriber, living at Marcus-Hook,

ONE half of a saw and grist-mill, built in the year 1756, conveniently situated near the landing on Naaman's Creek, or Delaware, within less than half a mile of Thomas Robinson, Esq; and 20 miles of Philadelphia, water carriage. The freight of flour sixpence per barrel, and other goods in proportion. It is well accustomed for grist, and easy to get logs to, either by water or land. The purchaser may have six months credit, or longer, if required giving security to SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

N. B. To prevent trouble, the lowest price will be One hundred twenty five pounds. ⊕

CAme to the House of John Hutcheson at Bristol, on the 17th of March last, a small black Horse. Any Person claiming the said Horse, and telling the natural Marks and Brand, paying Charges, may have him again. JOHN HUTCHESON.

VERY good Jamaica MELASSES, by the Quantity to be sold by the Widow PENROSE, on Society-Hill.

IF Any Gentleman, or Gentlemen, jointly, in this City, are desirous to erect or encourage a private French School, either in their Families, or elsewhere, for the Instruction of their Children in that polite fashionable Language, a person, who will shortly be at Leisure, and is desirous to be employed to teach the same, as also the Rudiments and Grammar Rules of the English Tongue, very reasonable, may be heard of at the New-Printing-Office, in Market street. ¶

TO be sold by the Subscribers, living in Market-street, at the Corner of Fourth-street, A Plantation, and Tract of Land, situated on Lancaster Great Road, in Blockley, about three Miles from the Middle Ferry, containing 100 Acres. There are good Stone Buildings thereon, a new Barn, a Well of very good Water near the House, some Meadow cleared, and a good deal more may be made. There is a good Stream of Water thereon, convenient for watering the Meadow. The Title is indisputable. Credit will be given for one Half the Consideration Money, by

WHITEHEAD and JONATHAN HUMPHREYS, ¶

*** *A good bearing Orchard thereon.* *The.*

LUDWICK BIERLEY,

LANCAASTER POST-RIDER,

HEREBY informs his Employers, that it is now upwards of Twelve Months since he began to ride that Stage; he therefore requests all those that are indebted to him for Carriage of News-papers, to make speedy Payment, which will enable him to serve them with Fidelity the ensuing Year.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1759.

TO be SOLD,

BY JOHN LOWNES, in Third-Street, near the Work-house, English and this Country Cheese, Coffee, Loaf and Muscavado Sugar, &c. &c.

A SINGLE Woman, that can read and write, and can be well recommended, may hear of a Place at the New-Printing Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia. One used to Shop-keeping, will suit the best.

Choice BARBADOS RUM, to be Sold by

THOMAS CLIFFORD,

At his Store in Water-street.

To be sold, by publick Vendue, at the London-Coffee-House on Saturday, the 28th Instant, in the Evening,

The PRIVATEER SHIP SPRY,

With all her Guns, viz. six Nine Pounders, twelve Six Pounders, four Three Pounders, and ten Swivels; with all her other Appurtenances. An Inventory of which to be seen at the said Coffee-House.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19. 1759.

A LARGE Parcel of superfine BLOOM TEA in Canisters, at Twenty-five Shillings per Pound, to be sold by *DANIEL FLAHERTY*, at SCOTT and M'MICHAEL'S. ¶

To be SOLD or LETT,

BY the Subscriber, living on the Premises, a large Dwelling house, fit for any Gentleman, being but one Mile from Town; situate on Germantown Road, it is Forty foot Square, three Story high, four rooms on a Floor, with twelve Fire-places, a good Wash house, and Pump in the Yard, a Stable that can hold six or seven Horses, the Loft can contain, four Load of Hay, there is a fine Garden and a good Orchard, about four Acres of Land in the whole.

Also on the Island, commonly known by the Name of Petty's Island, 50 Acres of Land, 20 Acres of which are Meadow, and 5 Acres either fit for Medow or Indian Corn, with a good Brick House, and an old Frame Ditto, with a good Barn, and well bank'd Round; Likewise 11 Acres more, well bank'd in, with an old wooden House thereon; The Titles are indisputable. Terms, apply to ⊕ JOHN PETTY.

York Prison, March 26, 1759.

THERE are confined in York Goal, as Runaway Servants, three Men, who call themselves by the Names of John Ryly, John Reynolds, and John Pitt, and say, they belong to James White, near Annapolis, Maryland. The Master or Masters of said Servants are requested to come and pay the Charges, and take them away, they will be sold out in six Weeks from this Date, by

⊙ JOHN WAGONER, *Goaler.*

Philadelphia, April 5, 1759.

WHEREAS Ruth, the Wife of William Horn, of New Garden Township, Chester County, hath eloped from her said Husband: These are therefore to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts her contracting from the Date hereof.

She is pretty far gone with Child, and went away with one John Hewet, a well-set Man, about 30 Years of Age. They took a considerable Quantity of Houshold Goods and Wearing Apparel with them. The Man had a Gun, some Powder and Lead. Whoever secures them in any County Goal, and gives Notice to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM HORN.

It is supposed they will go to some other Country, all Masters of Vessels are forbid to take them on board. †

RUN away on the 25th of last Month, from William M'Elvaine, of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, an Indentured Servant Lad, named Henry M'Peak, betwixt 15 and 16 Years of Age, and has about five Years and an Half to serve; has a surly down Look, pale Complexion, and much of the Brogue in his Tongue, about 5 Feet and an Inch high (as near as can be supposed) Had on when he went away, a light coloured Kersey Jacket, turned up in the Cuffs, close in the Skirts all round, and pretty long, lined in the fore Parts with blue thin Duffil, about 4 or 5 Inches broad, with Brass Buttons of the Philadelphia make; he had also under that a striped Lincey Woolsey coloured Homespun Jacket, with a good many yellow Stripes in it, white buttons on the same, old Leather Breeches, with yellow Buttons, mixt coloured Yarn Stockings, coarse Homespun Shoes, Felt Hat, almost new, and a Pair of good Shoes, with large carved white Metal Buckles. Whoever secures the said Servant in any Goal, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward. And if any Person can inform of him being inlisted, and his Master recovers him again to his Service, shall be entitled to the aforesaid Reward, paid by

§ WILLIAM M'ILVAINE.

N. B. He left my Plantation, adjoining the Borough of Bristol, on the aforesaid Day, and crossed Neshaminey Ferry at Sun-rise, in his Way to Town.

WANTED,

IN a Sugar house, a *Pan-Man*, and an *Up stairs-Man*. Whoever understands that Business, may hear of a Place by enquiring at the New-Printing Office.

Lancaster, March 27, 1759.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Francis Tordini deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those that have Demands against the said Estate, to bring in their Accounts that they may be adjusted by ELISABETH HUTTENSTEIN, CASPAR SHAFFNER, *Executors.* ¶

County of Bucks, March 26, 1759.

YEsterday broke out of Newtown Goal an Irishman, named Alexander Grimes, who had been committed for a Rape; is about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, pretty long pale Visage, short strait black Hair; had on when he went away, a Cloth coloured Coat, striped Linsey Waistcoat, old Leather Breeches, blue Stockings, old Neats Leather Shoes, and an old fine Hat. Whoever takes up said Prisoner, and brings him to Newtown, or secures him, so as he may be had again, shall have *Three Pounds* Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ TIMOTHY SMITH, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

Best possible image.